## NEWS. HE

PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY.

Vol. XIX.

RIO DE JANEIRO, OCTOBER 4TH, 1892.

NUMBER 40

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EDITORIAL AND PUBLICATION OFFICES:

79, Rua Sete de Setembro.

RIO DE JANEIRO, OCTOBER 4th, 1892.

THE rejection by the Senate of the bill from the Chamber authorizing the reconversion of the gold 4 per cent apolices into currency 5s, is worthy of every commendation. The spectacle of a government playing shuttlecock with its securities in this way, merely to escape the payment of interest burdens common in every kind of investment, is far from being creditable either to its honesty, or its good sense. Exchange having fallen to an unprecedented rate, chiefly through the mistaken financial policy of the government, it was inevitable that gold securities would call for a higher equivalent in currency for their interest

debtor that these payments should be met in strict conformity with the contract. The government understands, however, that it can modify any of these obligations whenever it considers them prejudicial to its own interests, regardless of the claim which the creditor has against it and regardless of the prejudices which this creditor may suffer through its action. The forcal reconversion of these bonds into depreciated currency 5s. would have been a gross violation of its contract and would have led to serious injury to the credit of the country. It threatened also to lead to a shameless act of repudiation, the government proposing to redeem these gold bonds in currency at par, notwithstanding the express promise last year that they should be paid, principal and interest, in gold. The Senate has very wisely rejected the measure and has thus saved the credit of Brazil from the most serious blow which has for a long time threatened it.

THE resolve of the minister of finance to require good bankers' bills of exchange in payment of the export duties on coffee, is a measure of very nncertain utility. cannot see where the government is to gain by the measure beyond the slight advantage secured by taking exchange in small amounts rather than in large sums at long intervals. How the measure will affect exporters remains to be seen and will probably be fully explained when their committee reports It will, at first sight, increase their work and add a new complication to a business already overburdened in that direction. It will also add largely to the business of the exchange brokers, and as the takings will be obligatory and made in the usual way, we do not see how it can serve to improve the situation. The minister, however, has made up his mind and says that the bills must be forthcoming, and we shall therefore soon know by experience what advantages, or disadvantages, the operation has in store for us. In our humble opinion, the minister could easily have found a much better medium for his remittances to Europe, which would not have exercised a depressing infinence on the market, would have caused no inconveniences to commerce, and could be carried out at the minimum of expense. He might easily arrange with some good bank to re mit certain sums of money during the quarter, the operations to be effected at current rates and in sums convenient to the current commercial movement. To cover these operations the minister could keep a large deposit of public funds in the bank from which the remittances could be made at the banker's option. It would be for the bank's interests to secure the best rates possible for so good a customer and to avoid all publicity. The depressing influence heretofore experienced when the government appeared in the market, would thus be avoided, and the remittances would be made easily and regularly in full harmony with the commercial interests of the market. Heavy remittances in this way would of course affect exchange, as the funds required for commercial needs would be diverted into other channels, but the influence would be modified and would result in much less prejudice than were the exchange operations to be made openly, or made within a few days and in large sums.

THE action of the São Paulo authorities in regard to the establishment of hospitals by foreigners, is worthy of thoughtful consideration here in this city. São Paulo is far from being as unhealthy as Rio de Janeiro, and there is not the urgent necessity for hospitals of a better class that exists here in this capital. The terrible expayments, and it is no injustice to the periences of neighboring cities, like Santos

and Campinas, and the necessity of earing for the fugitives from those places, as well as the sick in their own midst, have awakened the foreign residents of São Paulo to the fact that more and better hospital facilities are argently required. After an unsuccessful attempt to organize as a dependency of the Protestant churches there, the project was broadened to a nou-sectarian basis and all restrictions were set aside. Several influential Brazilian families became interested in it, and this, in connection with the united action of all the foreign residents of the city, gave it a standing which at once assured its success. sympathy and co-operation of the municipal and state authorities were cordially given at the beginning-the former giving the site on which the buildings are now being erected, and the latter, as we are just advised, giving a subsidy of 24,000\$ for the ensuing year. These liberal grants will enable the new hospital association, which is under the direction of an energetic and popular English physician, to carry out its plans without the delays and hindrances which it could not otherwise have avoided. Two trained nurses have already arrived from the United States, who will not only have charge of the hospital wards but will undertake to open a school of nurses in connection with the institution. It should be remembered that these trained nurses are generally ladies of education and refinement, who select this occupation as a means of thoing good, and who are required to submit to a course of training of four to five years before receiving their certificates. Their work is not one iota less necessary and valuable than that of the physicians, and the opening of hospitals in this country under their charge marks a change which deserves and ought to receive the cordia support of sanitary and administrative authorities everywhere. In thus complimenting the São Paulo authorities for their liberality and progressiveness, we can not lorego the opportunity of contrasting it with the distrust and opposition which a similar project has been compelled to endure here in Rio de Janeiro. On the part of many individuals and from the health authorities, our small hospital project has received cordial sympathy and much encouragement, but from the Misericordia association, which enjoys a gigantie monopoly and many official favors, it is encountering an oposition as bitter as it is inexplicable, and from various officials a distrust and threatened opposition wholly discordant with the merciful and sympathetic impulses which such undertakings universally evoke. Here in Rio de Janeiro, where our foreign colonies have suffered so terribly from these periodical epidemics of yellow fever, no land has been offered for our buildings, no taxes have been remitted, and Congress has even formally refused to grant free admission for the few necessary articles we are obliged to import. And it is not only this lack of sympathy and cooperation that we have been obliged to contend with, but we have been compelled to meet secret intrigues against us, and unreasoning prejudices based on a false conception of our purposes and work. No matter how humane our object, nor how beneficial to the city our work must be, we are obliged to be constantly on the alert to maintain the simple right and privilege long ago accorded to us - that of caring for our own sick, in our own hospital and by our own methods. It is little to ask from any country. In São Paulo this has not only been cordially granted, but is being generously assisted. Why is it, then, that the same spirit of sympathy and encouragement can not be shown here in Rio de Janeiro?

RELIGIOUS INTOLERANCE.

Rio de Janeiro, 1st October, 1892 To the Editor of THE RIG NEWS;

Dear Sir, -Your informant's case of a certain Minas village where there was but one married couple to be found, does not appear to me to prove your point, viz., the protection of immo against the Catholic Church; nor, whilst freely acknowledging the necessity, accompanied by very accounting in the test and a many accompanies of a great difficulties, of putting an end to the scandals and abuses you censure, can I agree with those who insist that reducing the cost of the marriage contract by disassociating it altogether from religion, will promote marriage or even legitimacy.

I am reminded of another couple who may years ago departed from a certain city of very evil repute on the southern border of Palestine, where they had been the only just ones to be found. As well might one charge the covenant of Advaham with the immoralities of that city, as charge the Catholic Chirch and her teaching with the mis-deeds of her members in Brazil, lay or cherical. If she conveys to those who receive her teaching the power to become true Christians, as the Divine Founder she claims did for those who received 11im when He came into His own, it

secus to me that the great intention of her mission is fulfilled, whatever the results may be.
When the legal marriage contract, a few years ago, in "Bonny Scotland" cost next to nothing, was the percentage of illegitimacy there the smallest in the three kingdoms of Great Britain, or

smallest in the three strigions of oreas oreasing of was it not the greatest?

And why so terribly severe on poor Sergipe?

Would it not be well to remember that the great wave of tolerance which now possesses the great control of the control of part of the Christian world, began, I may say, more than 60 years ago, even in England, with the introduction of railways and the development of the power of the press.

I remain, dear Sir. Yours very truly, A Roman Catholic in Rio.

P.S.-It might be a happy idea, in the interest of morality, to send a photograph of that worthy Minas couple to the Chicago exhibition, to take it place alongside the pillar of salt.

#### TRADE IN COTTON GOODS WITH SOUTH AMERICA.

Some interesting figures have lately been pub-lished by way of showing the relative progress of the British and American cotton trade in Central and South America. These figures, which deal with the period between July 1, 1891, and May 31, 1892, show that during the eleven months there was an increase of 12,658,800 yards for the United States, while, on the other hand, the British trade in this line decreased by 1,685,700 yards. Through the operation of the reciprocity arrangement between the States and Brazil, the latter country increased her intake of cotton goods from the northern republic by 3,000,000 yards, while Colombia also shows an increase of 1,166,000 yards from the same source of supply. Other South American countries, including Vene-zuela, Bolivia, Pern, Chili and Urugnay, took 9,750,000 yards more of American cotton than they did in 1890-91. A falling off in the American trade was shown, however, in the Central Americans republies and the West Indies.

With regard to British cotton goods the output seems to be changing its venue on the other side of the Atlantic. The heaviest increase in the con-sumption of English cotton goods was in Chili, where an increase of 38,500,000 yards is shown, Uruguay also took 5,500,000 yards more from us than in 1890-91, while the Argentine increased its than in 1890-91, while the Argentine increased its cotton imports from us to the extent of 21,750,000 yards. Mexico and Central America generally, including Colambia, are improving their demand for our cotton stuffs. The fallings of in our trade in shown in Brazil, where the consumption has been reduced by 27,750,000 yards, the foreign West Indies, where there has been a drop of 17,000,000 yards, and in the British West Indies, a shortage being shown in the latter of 12,500,000 yards, Venezuela's demand has also fallen but 1,750,000. Venezuela's demand has also fallen by 11,750,000 yards, on American cousins are evidently running us hard in this paraticular branch of trade, not only in the Spanish-American republics, but in our own West Indian possessions.—*Emopean Mail*.

From Liverpool Journal of Commerce, Aug. 26 CHOLERA PRECAUTIONS IN ENGLAND.

The local government board has taken prompt and vigorous measures to prevent the spread of cholera from the Continent to British ports. In an interview with reference to this matter, Mr. R. Thorne, M. B., F. R. S., assistant medical officer to the board, and general sanitary inspector, said the local government heard had for months past most carefully watched the progress of the cholera plague from Asia through Europe, and every place at which the disease has put in an appearance has been duly chronicled and marked on the special maps in the possession of the department. Hammaps in the possession of the department. Hamb-burg has always been a suspected place owing to the large number of emigrants from Russia and eastern Europe who annually arrive there *en ronte* and America. In anticipation of an outhreak of cholera in the great German port medical men by order of the department have for some time past been closely matching the ports on the eastern coast of England, much which Hamburg in almost daily communication. Within an hour of the receipt of mielligence that cholera had broken out in that part the board had relegraphed the news to every medical officer of health at every port from the Tyne to the Solent. Three medical port from the Tyne to the Schent. Three medical inspectors were also despatched without delay to the chief ports at which ships from 'Hamburg might be expected to arrive. The replies received from various sanitary authorities showed that they from various sanitary authorness another than the were already actively at work. All those in authority had been informed of the powers they possessed under act of Parliament. Suspected persons may be detained, and, if released, they may say their propers and addresses, and other must give their names and addresses, and other particulars, so that their subsequent movements may be followed if necessary. As a matter of fact, every new arrival suspected of having been in any way in contact with cholera is followed to his destination and closely watched with a view to prompt medical attention and isolation in the event of the disease developing itself. Dr. Thorne added that, short of absolute quarantine, which would practically mean suspension of all commerce, every recaution had been taken to prevent the importation of the dreaded disease. Similar measures had been successful in the past when cholein was Similar measures raging in Europe, and there was not the slightest reason to fear they would fail at the present time.

THE FALKLAND ISLANDS A PARADISE FOR THE CONSUMPTIVE.

A correspondent of the Daily Chronicle informs the public that he considers the Falkhand Islands a "panaduse for consumptires," He reports two cases of alleged cure, and intimates that he could give more. As consumptires, in many instances, feel thompstage to be demonstrated by the constraints. feel themselves to be drowning, they are usually rery ready to catch at the proverbial Ostram. Before giving themselves the inconveniences of royage of servial thousand miles to the Falkland Islands, they will do nell to devote attention to two or three circumstances which make for an opposite conclusion to that arrived at by the correspondent of the Daily Chronicle. In the first place, it is obvious that two, or two dozen, cases of cure, even if they were scientifically verified, are insufficient to found a generalisation upon. But a second, and far more important, consideration is that the climate of the Falkand Islands seems to be the exact opposite of that which modern medical science and experience have decided to be most suitable for consumptives. A clear, bracing, and dry atmosphere at a mountainous altitude is universally believed by modern consumption specialists to offer the most favourable climatic conditions for those who are the victims of tubercular phthisis. But the climate of the Falkland Islands, although it is said to be healthy and to resemble that of the Orkneys, is neither dry, nor particularly clear, nor specially bacing; and the country is certainly not mountainous. Its most marked characteristics are said to be the severity of its gales and the abundance of its moisture. average number of rainy days is 240 in the year, more than four a week. Compared with this, our damp England is almost a day Sahara. The arerage annual temperature in 1887 was 34 deg. The principal There are no trees on the islands. vegetation consists of tussock grass and halsam bog. The climate, in fact, probably resembles of the moister and more melancholy parts of Ireland. We should certainly advise consumptives to choose the hilly parts of England and Southern to choose the fully parts of England and Southern Europe rather than the Falkland Islands, unless ther can obtain more contineing evidence than that which is furnished by the Daily Chronole's correspondent.—Hospital.

From the Inversed Towns, of Commerce August 28th.

THE SHIPPING BLOCK AT SANTOS.

The article published in this paper on May Sih has had the effect of calling forth a rejoinder from the Darno de Santos. After quoting our article in full the Santos paper remarks:—

in the last sation place tendance. "It must be acknowledged that in the very severe estimation of the English newspaper, beside manifest cross, exist insked and naw truths. To assert that Santos is worse that ever in point of salability is to sustain an untruth. It is true that in times of cyldentic—i.e. in the hot season—the mortality is relatively great, a circumstance which we are the first to lament, but it ought to be borne in mind that the European seamen take no care whatever of their own health; they give way to all sorts of excesses, and abandon themselves to per-

fect orgies, so that in consequence the greater portion more readily contract the germs of yellow fever than those who observe certain regulations of life. In such conditions what occurs with the European is exactly what does so with other individuals, even natives, for it is known that the fatal epidemic does not distinguish between nationalities, neither between ages nor sex. What we assert is proved by the nate already mentioned in official documents, the first cases of yellow fever alway appear on board vessels anchored in the port; the plague never originates above. From this it is inferred that ressels are real foci of infection, and their crews the first to contribute to the propagation of the terrible scourge. The sanitary measures therefore should commence with the vessels arriving at our port, and which wait here until able to discharge. With regard to the want of transport of merchandisc, this demonstrates the monopoly of the English railway company and its deficiency in relation to the commercial requirements of thiplace. The accusations which the English newspaper makes against the Barillain government are to a certain point just, hecause the truth is that if it was not for the remissness of the powers that be things would not have got to their present state. Let them now remedy the ill if they do not want to account the state of the property of the sufferior, of the sufferers."

augment the affliction of the sufferers."

We are not at all disposed to quarrel with the statement that the habits of our sailors have a grea deal to do with the virulence of the epidemic, bu we await with interest some disclaimer to the asser-tion—backed up, we must admit, by other evidence in our possession—that the first cases of yellow fever always appear on board vessels anchored in Irregular habits, intemperance, expe the port. sure to the snn, dews, or night air, are danger which ought to be avoided, but they are very ofter courted. It is easy to realize that in a crowded hadly-ventilated forecastle there is not much comfort on a hot night, and the very best plan we have yet heard of is to keep the crems away from the port altogether by withdrawing them from the port altogether by withdrawing them from the vessels at once, and keeping them up the country until the ships are ready to sail. During the deadl season last summer this was found to act very well and as a suggestion it is well worth the attention of shipowners and masters. After all, the chief desire is to find a remedy for the existing state or things, and especially for the delay which was an swerable last year for hundreds, if not thousands of deaths, and likewise the complete upset of the shipping business.

A number of correspondents have asked u whether the shipping block is to be numbered amongst the things of the past, and whether British ships and sailors may now find matters at Santo so much improved as to be at least bearable. regret to have to announce that the block is still as bad as ever, and that many vessels which are wait ing at the present moment have been in the same position for many months. It is a fact that the warm weather has disappeared, carrying with it a deal of the pestilence which caused such dreadful havoc in the early part of this year, but the hot season approaches, and by November the yellow fever will doubtless be again taking off whole crew of British vessels, and another shriek of indigna tion will rend the air. We have ahundant evi-dence to show that the number of vessels lying up at Santos a few months hence will be quite equa to the number lying up during the last hot season, and as neither the loading, discharging, or railway ceommodation has been improved one iota, the same sickening tales may be expected from shockingly mismanaged Brazilian port. If shipping trade were bright instead of gloomy, chartering for Santos would not be particularly brisk, nor would it be too easy to obtain crews but shipowners, as well as officers and sailors must face the facts, and, consequently, we hear daily of vessels being chartered or about to be chartered even for Santos. Of one thing charterers may make sore—their ships will have to take turn with some hundreds of others, and at least several months will clapse before there is the slightest chance of wharfage room. After that, rapid discharge at the rate of some 20 tons per day may be expected, and in the meantime the crews will probably be rapidly lessened by the plague, and enormous extra expense in wages will ultimately have to be incurred, even if it is possible to get crews at all.

The proper remedies, in order to be effective now, should have been provided years ago. The authorities should have foreseen that Santos, being the only scaport of the rich province of São Paulo would require greater provision for the accommodation of shipping. Quite twenty years ago schemes were originated for augmenting the port accommodation, but were allowed to fall through, and meanwhile the entire revenue derived from the port and province was remitted to Rio de Janciro. In rSSS a concession was granted to a native firm in Rio to improve the port in return for the revenue derived from the wharfage on shipping, and mer-

chandise discharged or loaded at the projected quays. These works were commenced in 1889, but the construction has crept along, at snail pace, the difficulty in regard to labor heing at times a very great impediment. At the present time some zoo metres are available, and prove a great henefit to those vessels which can come alongside, but it is stated that many years must elapse before the work is finished. Meanwhile the "concession" blocks the way so far as any other contractor is concerned, and the worthy lirarillan sits on his chair, lights his cigar, says manara, and does nothing.

Railway matters, too, appear to be in quite a hopeless muddle, and the deficiency in this respect vill take many years to overcome. The railway is another "concession," and as the line pays very well, the Brazilians seem to wish to get out of their hargain with the English capitalists. Thus it is that we have the spiteful reference in the Diaris, and thus also it is that the government in 1889, in spite of the growth of trade, issued amandate, compelling the railway company to demolish all their wharves on the plea that the crections obstructed the eurrent of the river. As the concession expires in a few years there is not much inducement held out to the company to increase the facilities, and when it is asserted that Santos will need more than double the present railway communication before the traffic congestion can be overcome, it will be seen that there is very little hope of a speedy elearance of the shipping block. The Brazilian government appears to be playing a waiting game, with the idea, probably, of buying up the railway when the ground lease expires, and hence the scandalous chronic block which now obtains.

obtains.

There positively exists no good or valid reason why the English and other governments interested should not collectively protest against the present inaction of Drazil with regard to the trading facilities both at Santos and Rio. It is generally felt that such a remonstrance would carry a great deal of neight, and possibly help to put matters right, the obvious policy of Brazil being to keep on good terms with the nations which buy here exton, and her coffee. Brazilian ministers may take our word for it that the disgraceful state of things at Santos has let their country down many per cent. in the estimation of English people both conmercially and sentimentally, and that if efficient steps are not a tonce taken to prevent a recurrence of the seenes of last season Brazil will lose a very great deal of the trade which has increased in such leaps and bounds during the last twenty years.

From The Rialto, London, August 27 THE GROWTH OF CHICAGO,

Sixty years ago the population of Chicago of two hundred souls, to-day her in consisted The city now covers an area of 180 squarer miles, and in 1891 alone 11,805 new buildings were erected at a cost of between eleven and twelve millions sterling. The total trade for last year is estimated at £300,825,000, against £284,500,000 in the year preceding. The reccipts of wheat in 1891 amounted to 42,931,258 bushels, or nearly twenty-nine million bushels more than in the previous year, while the shipments twenty-seven million hushels in excess of those of 1890. Minneapolis, indeed, outdid Chicago in this respect, the receipts at that centre 57,500,000 bushels. But as regards live 1891 was a record year, and we have the testimony of Mr. Hayes Sadler, our consular representative, that the prediction that this trade is destined to be diverted to other localities has not been realised. How important is the branch of industry in question may be to some extent realised by the returns for last year, when the number of cattle, calves, hogs, sheep and horses received was 14,304,480, their total value being estimated at £49.368,000. The receipts of hogs alone amount to 8,600,805, or 1,000,000 more than in 1890, and 1,500,000 more than in any preceding year.

There is naturally considerable interest taken or

There is naturally considerable interest taken on this side in Chicago's packing industry, owing to the investments which have been made by Belish expitalists in packing companies. Including the nanufacture of butterine, the business last year was of the total value of £27,600,000, against £28,304,000 in 1890. The number of catal absorbed showed a slight decrease, but there was an increase in hogs. The product of hog packing and canning was £11,340,000. It appears that the manufacture of butterine is growing apace, no less than 33,000,000 list saw'ng been produced in the course of the twelve months.

In tSp property in the neighbourhood of the Exhibition tose to the extent of 300 or 400 per cent., and since then has soll at still higher prices. A corner lot 20 feet by 40 feet which was recently sold fetched £40,000, or £50 per square foot. A single bedroom at one of the puncipal hotels costs now about sixteen shillings a day. "What they will charge next year is yet a problem," is the

significant remark of the British consul. The activity of the real estate, market during the past two years has been unprecedented. The transfers in 1890 amounted to £46,700,000, while last year the total was £36,701,000. Four or five years ago the figures were only about one-half of the total 1891, Mr. Hayes Sailler asserts that in point of large transactions last year was never surpassed. And what is remarkable, the speculative purchases were fewer than usual, it very large proportion of the larger than usual, it very large proportion of the largers heing persons seeking investments.

It may not be generally known that New York alone of all American seajorts approaches Chicago in the number of vessels entered and cleared. Some of the railway companies do not approve of the growing use of the Lake tone 1 to their seahond, but by shippers the facilities afforded by the great water-way are much appreciated. Five years ago, we are buld, there were only six steel vessels on the Lakes with a total tomage of 6,459 tons; tw-day there are 89 with a tomage of 127,624 tons. Twenty-three years ago the cost of transporting a husshel of wheat from Chicago to Buffalowas eightquene. In 1891 the rate was, at one period of the year, as low as a halfpenny per hushel. The extent to which the Lake route cuts into the business of the railroads may be partially gauged by the fact that while the average rate for wheat from Chicago to New York by rail was sevenjence-hallpenny, the rate by lake and cand was threepence-hallpenny and by lake and rail fourpence halfpenny. In 1891 there were entered and cleared at the port of Chicago 20,618 vessels, with an aggregate capacity of 11,031,525 tons. For 1890 the figures were 21,054 and 10,286,868 tons, and for 1889 19,825 and 9,151,070 tons. There is evidence here for rapid development.

#### TO WARD OFF EPIDEMICS.

There is danger that the authorities of this and other cities will spend all their energies at quarantine to repel the attack of disease, and fail in the only available means of preserving the public health. Epidemics do not come as an invading army either by land or mater. Smallpox and measles and whooping cough are contagious, and to guard against such diseases the health officer with a vigilant quarantine will be found useful. Yellow fever, typhus fever and eholera are not contagious. Place a sufferer from any one of these diseases in a perfectly healthy locality, and he can not communicate the malady to a well person who comes in contact with him. We have seen this tested time and time again with the one unvarying result.

Take fifty passengers from a ship arriving at the port in which the yellow fever during the voyage has been fatal in a majority of cases and transport them to fifty different inland localities where the complaint is wholly unknown. Some of them may die, but they will not communicate the disease to their most intunate attendant. It is so with the cholera. The pestilential wave will travel from one country to another, the fool atmosphere always infecting those subject to it, but staying to be prevalent and disastrous chiefly where sanitary precautions are neglected and filth and foul drinking water invite its attacks and make provision for its residence. We know all that has been written about its travels. It is true that a hody of pilgrims or a legion of solders have carried the cholera with them in their march and made it a companion of their journey. But break up the party and scatter it into healthy localities and the members do not take the contagion with them.

This shows the means of prevention and the method of treatment. The disease will not abide in a place with clean streets and pure air and wholesome water unless a body of people already foul with it arrive and create the pestilential atmosphere in which it flourishes. It is well enough to watch at the entrance of the harbor and to inspect arriving ships, but far more important to sweep the thoroughfares and cleanse the gutters.

We saw very much of the cholera on its most fatal visit to this country, and suffered in person a bed from the stack. We were carried fourteen miles on a bed from the fool quarter in which it raged, and neither the woman in whose lap our head was readled, the man who drove the vehicle, nor the good people who nursed us back to life and waited on our convalescence suffered from contact with us. This was not an isolated case. Not every one recovered in ho was thus removed, but in no case was the disease communicated to another person outside of the area where it had been so fatal.

A strong, healthy diet, active habits and a courageous will are the best personal safeguards. There is no disease to the prevalence of which faintheattedness and a depression of spirits contribute so largely. We saw cases in which the victim never spoke an intelligible word after he was first seized with the eramps, and went out of he almost without a struggle. Fear, in a person otherwise free from disease, will produce symptoms somewhat akin to the cholera, and wherever this

is prevalent the timid and irresolute are generally the first attacked. The excessive humidity in the is prevalent the timid and irresolute are generally the first attacked. The excessive humidity in the atmosphere this summer is itself an invitation for this class of diseases. Unripe first and an insufficient quantity of nourishing food lead the way to it. There is a famous remedy for the cholead devised by the combined skill of the most eminent physicians when the disease was here at its worst, which ought to be kept in every household. It is very useful in ordinary summer complaints, and in every case where it was used in the cholera season it prevented the sudden collapse from which so many never recovered. It was first published in the Son, and is known as the "Sun Cholera Medicinie." It consists of equal parts of the functures of online, capsicum, peptermint, rhollarly and camphor. The dose for an adult is fifteen in twenty drops, and less for a child. This may be represent when he was the second of the continual capsicum, and may be represented twice in extreme cases. It affords instant teiler in attacks less serions that that of Asiatic cholera, and may be purchased at many druggists already compounded.—[M. V. Jaurnal of Convence.

slated from O Pais. Translated from O Pais,

THE TRANSPORTATION CRISIS IN

STATE OF S. PAULO AND T.

S. PAULO RAILWAY. (Concluded.)

S. PAULO RAILWAY.

(Concluded.)

VI

In the articles which we have written on this subject we have, we think, conclusively and irrefutably demonstrated the unreasonal-deness of the protests of the S. Paulo Railway Company against the grant of new roads to Santos.

We would consider our task finished were it me for the importance of the subject and did we mid furesee the calamities which nest year uril hecome still more rainous if we do not neet the transportation crisis in S. Paulo with forethought, skill and energy, and without heing intimidated by those protests which explain muthing and which indeed are nathing but mere quilibling.

S. Paulo is a vigerous organism in full development and growth, subjected to the pressure of naviebling armure. But this organism hangs for life and expansion, and, no matter how strung may be the inon shell that enclose it, it roll sooner or later free itself from the pressure.

New railways will be huilt and the opposition of outstance of the S. Paulo Railway Co. cannot prevent it. So much the worse for the company, fit if alls to moleratand this and in comprehend that its end interest is not in oppose every measure.

An impartial and rational examination of its constraints of the company that its rights have not here iffected by the new games, It persists, however, in repeating its assertion that the new railways here the same direction. Although it is nunecessary, we shall examine this assertion that the new railways the free feet by the new games, It persists, however, in repeating its assertion that the new railways the direction is elearly shown by the initial point—the vicinity of the city of Santos—by the obligatory points. Paulo, or its vicinity—and by its terminas—the town of Junialaly.

This was the general direction of carly shown by the initial point—the vicinity of the city of Santos—by the obligatory points. Paulo, or its vicinity—and by the terminas—the town of Junialaly.

This was the general direction of carly shown by the initial point—the vicinity of the city

and ununstakably the geometrical direction of the railway.

Between these three points no other railway grant can be made without an infeingement of the civelts of the company; but railways running in uther directions may enter its privileged territury and even cross list track without eneroaching upon those rights.

Let us see, then, whether either of the two lines granted run in the same direction. The Surocabana begins at Santos and goes to S. Jako, whence its struction may be determined, because between these two directions and goes to S. Jako, whence its struction may be determined, because between these two directions and goes to S. Jako, whence its direction of the English road, and that from Santos to S. Jako showing the direction of the English road, and that from Santos to S. Jako showing the direction of the English road, and that from Santos, the two form an angle whose vertex is the part of Santos, the length of the former line height approximately \$4,000 metres and that of the latter about \$94,000.

Santos, the length of the former line being approximately 54,000 metres and that of the latter about 92,000.

If we connect S. Paulo to S. Joãa by a straight line, the latter, whose length is approximately 43,000 metres, forms with the other two a triangle whose three sides are known and pennit us to calculate the angle of deviation in the direction of one of the lines from that of the other and the length of the perpendienlar let fall from S. Iraulo upon the line from S. Jualo to Santos.

On making the necessary calculations it will be discovered that the size of the angle is 160 32′ and the length of that perpendicular about 15, 300 metres. So that in the opinion of the S. Paulo Radrey. Company two diverging lines whose angle is 160 32′ are running in the same direction.

It is necessary to be very fond of sorthistry or maintain such an opinion in a case of life and ideath for the state of S. Paulo I we produce the two lines, we shall see that the distance between them constantly witness su that each serves a territory allogether different and distinct from that of the other.

It seems then that no importance whatever should be attached to the opinion sastained by the Eaglish company, and we are convinced that, even if the company's position were tenable, it would not justify the infliction of a loss of thussands of contos per annum on S. Paulo trade and agriculture.

Reasoning in the same way in relation to the Companhia Mogyana and admitting the hypothosis

culture. The standard of S. Paulo take and segretarian ending the standard of the Companilia Mogyana and admitting the hypothosis most favorable to the S. Paulo ranhway, that he road shalf run directly from Santos to the station of Rescan without passing within the vicinity of Mogyana Cruze, we shall see that the angle of the two divergent lines is 9° 127 and that the distance from S. Paulo to the line of the Mogyana road is \$6,33 metres. If the English line should be extended to a point opposite to the station of Resca, a, point at which freight is to be received for the new line,

the distance from this point to that station would be 26,227, but from S. Paulo to Jundally the line-tweers to the north-west, which increases the distance still more.

As to the Mogyane, we argue on the bypothesis, which is fettimes, that the road runs directly from Reseac to Santus, while in reality it is to pass within some five kilometers of Mogy das Crasses, so that its general direction is from Santos to that maint mear Mogy and thence to Reseac. In view of this bypothesis, which is current, we see that the S. Paulo rallway from S. Paulo in this station directives directly and the distance from S. Paulo measures they aperpendicular line let fall on that from Santos to Mogy is 49, 279 metres.

line let fall on that from Santos to Mory is 49,279 meters.

Having thus demunstrated that the two roads have not the same direction as the S. Paolo rail, was and, in our precious article, that this railway not only at the pert of Santos hat also at other points may be crossed by other reads, what serious grounds are there for favering this road at the expense of the interests of S. Paulo and of a great part of Mins Gerages?

There still remains to be considered the economical question in relation to the reads income through the competition of other roads income through the competition of other roads and also the mastles of its directors in supposing that the contract of 1856 gives them the amoupally of the carrying trade of the port of Santos.

Although we have already function in this nature.

cannot.

Although we have already truched on this point, we shall refer to it at greater length in the following article.

#### VII

which we have been informed that the supernutendent of the S. Panla Railway Company in the S. Panla Parla Panla Panla

ground for so doing, the construction of other roads from Santos.

If in demanstrating this proposition in these columns we have accomplished nothing else we have at least enlightened the public in regard to the responsibility that rests on the shouthers of the S. Paulo railway and in regard to the praiseworthy couldn't of the government in this important meastim.

the responsibility that rests on the shumbles of the S. Paulo railway and in regard to the proteometry combact of the government in this important question.

If there were really any connection between the efficiency of the Soroalasta railway, it would be proper to refer to it, if we had defended only the interests of this read, without regard for those of the Mogyana and other railways, which will control enganged in the soroalasta railway, seek to extend their lines to the part of Santos, or if the interests of the read of the part of Santos, or if the interests of the part of Santos, or if the interests of the part of Santos, or if the interests of the part of Santos, or if the interests of the part of Santos, or if the interests of the part of Santos, or if the interests of the part of Santos, or if the interests of the part of Santos, or if the interests of the part of Santos, or if the interests of the santos, or if the interests of the Santos, the charge conservation and grave from such a source, for, if our common band grave from such a source, for, if our common the santos, the charge conservation and part of the santos, and the santos, still more so must be the vateousland in the santos, and the santos in the santos of the Railand Santos, and the santos of the Railand Santos, and the santos of the Railand Santos, and the santos of the

We have already treated of the sole right of the S. Paulo Railway Company to prevent the building of another railway from Santos to S. Paulo and from the latter point to Jandiahy.

We have shown what is meant by the direction of a railway and we have proved geometrically that the direction of the Survachana line and that of the Mangyana are different from that of the English line, even stating approximately the angle of deviation. We have still to treat if the question from an economical point of view, and when this is shone the task that we have undertaken will he runchined. The foreign capitalists who have tent their muney in the S. Daulo talkey themselved the government and ever content with the revisition of the track between the initial point of the track between the initial point of the track between the initial point of S. Taulo and the terminal point of S. Paulo and the terminal point of S. Paulo and the terminal point of S. Paulo have the terminal point point of S. Paulo have the terminal point of S. Paulo point of S. Paulo have the terminal point of S. Paulo have the terminal point of S. Paulo have the terminal point o

#### RIVER PLATE ITAMS.

AVVER PLATE ITAMS.

The United States and Brazil SS, Cu., has uffered to rary free the Argentine exhibits destined for the Chicago expusition.

—The udd-established firm of Norton & Cu., of New York, has started a line of height steamers between that city and River Plate ports.

—The Muntervilen statistical records for Angust show that there are 658 highs (76 illegitimate), 102 marranges and 307 death. Of the latter 7 were from small-pox, 14 from diphtheric and comp, 40 from pulmonary thesases, 1 marrier and 47 still-births.

—The Argentine executive has asked Congress for a credit of \$\int\_{\cup}(\tau\_0,000)\to define the expenses of the Missiones arbitration commission at Wash-

—The Argentine executive has asked Congress for a credit of \( \frac{f}{2}\) to coo to defray the expenses of the Missiones arbitration rounnission at Washington.

—The reason why the Ungaryan sorterment favors the crimage of \( \frac{3}{2}\) and coo in deleting the progression of the public harden in a profit of \( \frac{3}{2}\) condoors in deleting the transaction \( \frac{3}{2}\) yet like.

—"In Argentine gurrition of his a has residired to osciliage the charges courst the public hands and benefits the reference that suppose.

—"The Argentine Consocol has appropriated \( \frac{3}{2}\) consists the right transaction \( \frac{3}{2}\) and the residence of learness chieff infect that repose.

—"The Argentine Consocol has appropriated \( \frac{3}{2}\) for the distribution of learness. It half of rounse be applied to the receive of learness chieff infect that receiving the transaction of the receive of learness. There are learned to the learness chieff infect that receiving the first transaction of the latent that a limit of secting \( \frac{3}{2}\) and there are learned to the learness. The significant is also a considerable of the latent transaction of the section of the latent transaction of the partial of the latent transaction of the latent latent transaction of the latent latent transaction. The latent latent latent lat

Corn.

— The E. Hansen, monster of finance, has monimated Messas, B. Vañez, N. Dupón, and E. Holdis in revie the banks of the Central Argentine railway in other to clear up the accessation in some gainst said atlancy company. A decree signed by the President of the republic commands the railway company in place at the shopsal of the commission all its books from the year 1382 up to the present. This event has caused muck suprise, and has created an uneasy feeling in Breins Aires. The result of the investigation is most anximity awaited,—Southern Crie, Sept. 16.

—If the accounts recorded from the onlying computativities in the province of Santa Fe are true, the \$500,000 recently writed by the Chamber of Deputies for the extinction of the locasts will not got anyone reason being that finals destined for this sort of nearly services of the extinction of the locasts will not got anyone reason being that finals destined for this sort of nearly services of the extinction of the locasts will not got anyone reason being that finals destined for this sort of nearly services of the extinction of the locasts will not got anyone reason being that finals destined for this sort of nearly services and the services of the extinction of the locasts will not got anyone reason the region of the locasts of the services of the inhabitions to destroy the pext. Reports have been received stading that a wearm thirty unles in length has been seen passing over the will age at Pichnanya and occupied from 8 in the marring of 5 at night in an ubig—Karoon of the Kanor Plat.

— A million stacking is the modest sum which the Useapayan government is arranging in horroom at 5 per cent, from a French spoolbester. The biasi, so a Plant belong the services of the stacking for the services of the

—The Tribuna reports that another Lamport and Holt steamer, the Holkein, was fired at as site was about to enter the port of Bahia, on the 12th instant. The Brazilians will try this foolish game once too often one of these days. If they cannot be trusted with powder and shot, these most be taken from them.—Montevidee Times, Sept. 22.

—We regiet to say that the funce cernmittee of representatives has reported entirely in favor of the proposed increased specific duty on printed unterial and bound hunds. This is simply another case of the false "protection" which has quachy proved so injurious to the country, and means higher prices and further throwbacks to husbress. Still, we suppose it would be too much to expect the committee to refuse support to any proposal for the imposition of taxes.—Montevide Times, Sept. 18.

—The total number of registered voters for

Sept. 18.

—The total number of registered woters for municipal councifors in Buenas Aires is only 6, 201, though the city has a population of more than a full a million souls, and even foreigners with certain qualifications are not excluded from voting. Hereby hangs a tale and a very melancholy one. Either the vast majority of citizens and foreigners have no hope of seeding elections properly conducted, or they are so engrosced in selfish considerations that they do not think it worth their while to pay a visit to the registry offices or go a short distance to record their vote, forgetting that ever way we regard the matter it affords food for grim reflections from a political and administrative point of view.—Southern Cross, Buenos Aires, Sept. 16.

#### LEGISLATIVE NOTES

LEGISLATIVE NOTES

SEPTEMBER 24.—Senale.—The Senate voteil in and discussion the bill from the Chamber of Deputies authorizing the government to contract with the Penvision citizen Julio Benavilles for the navigation of the Laö or Putunaio river.—Chamber of Deputies.—Deputy Glycerio and other members of the S. Paulo delegation moved to anned the bunker of the department of agriculture so as to authorize the government to enter into an agreement with the S. Paulo Railway Co, for the purpose of modifying the present contracts and extending the period during which the company's roal is not subject to exprepriation. The Chinese immigration bill was passed in 3rd dhexission by a vute of 62 to 43. The resolution to sit on Sundays and at night was also voted. The bill authorizing the government to make special appropriations of 500,0005 each for the states of Fiaulty, Fanalyth and Goyaz was voted in 1st discussion. The bill authorizing the government to contract for improvements in the port of Rio le Janero with Engineer Medville Hora was passed in 2nd discussion by a vote of 73 to 36. The bill for introducing into the rounty 500 Liberian laborers was rejected. The bill authorizing the multification of the runde of the proposed railway from Uberala or Uberalaina to Coxina was passed in 1st discussion by a vote of 77 to 32. The Chamber concurred in the Senate ameniments to fife badget of the navy department. The Senate hall on pay to congressment during the prolongation of the session was voted in 2nd discussion. The Chamber rejected the motion of Deputy Bevilaqua for likeussing the hill for changing the national flag without withing to the treaped of the respective committee. The committee of the prolonger on the arbitrary acts committee in that state. The committee thinks that the petition of editions should apply to the state authorities and to the constitution periodic on the petition of editions of multiple of the proposed rained periodicum.—Chambes of Deputs.—

courts of justice.

Skyr. 26.—Sentle.—The Senate voted against gianting to Francisco Comas exemption from duty on unrefined petroleum.—Chamber of Deputies.

At the night session Deputy Joh de Signera moved that the Chamber meet in committee of the whole for the purpose of hearing the spinion of the minister of finance on the bill on hanks of issue.

tor the purpose of meaning the symmetric tests of finance on the lift on hanks of issue?

SETT. 27.—Senate.—Senator Wandenholk spoke in the subject of his arrest and handsiment. The future, he said, will show who are unnatural his-zilians, who are soldiers without hump or self-respect, and who are the real enemies of the republic.—Chamber of Departies, —The Chamber voted in 2nd discussion Art. 1 of the lift granting assistance to the states of Plantly, Plantlylet and Goyac.

Art. 2 privating that this resistance should be given in the form of a hear was rejected. The lift for renganizing the telegraph bureau was voted in 3nd hiscassion. The lift on pay of congressmendaring the probungation of the session was also test in 3nd hiscassion. Depty Almeida Negueira, speaking in favor of reducing the army, and that the United States, a nation of Go, oco, oon inhalitants, has only 25,000 soldiers, having had until recently only 10,000.

units, has only 25,000 soldiers, having had until recently only 10,000.

SEPT. 28.—Semte.—The Senate rejected the bill from the Chamber of Deputies for reconverting the 4% gold homis. A motion of Senator Manoel Victorian expressing gratification at the return of the exited senators, was wined without debate. Senator Tavares Bastos, recently appointed judge of the civil and criminal court in Rio de Janeiro, asked the Senate to decide whether this office is incompatible with a seat in the Senate. It is motion to this effect was voted and the committees on legislation and the constitution were instructed to report on the subject.—Chamber of Deputies.—In discussing a vetoed hill on the examination of students, Deputy Severino Vicina stated that the veto had been atteinated. This raised a stormy debate, on the conclusion of which the vote was taken and the veto sustained. Deputy Americo Luz said that, while the budget committee is endemoring to make a relation of fo or 21 thousand contos of reis in the estimated public expenditures, the government is asking for special appropriations, in addition to those expenditures, to the amount of 80,000,000.

the department of agriculture for the purpose of authorizing the dambling of the track of the Central railway from Sapopemha to the farthest possible point on the Serra section, widening the garge from Cachocira to S. Paulo, without removing, however, the rails from the narrow gange track, and building several narrow gange branches. Demty Leopollo de Buthões said that the present financial year will pruthally close with a leffeit of 40,000,000\$. In the estimates for the coming year the evenenties calculated at 213,000,000\$ and the expenditures at 211,000,000\$; but the latter does not embrace the payment of pincipal and interest of 15f. per 1\$000 will amount to 40,000,000\$ for difference in exchange, which even at the rate of 15f. per 1\$000 will amount to 40,000,000\$ Departy Epitacia complianced that the governor of Parahyba is illegally collecting taxes, and Deputy Pereira de lyrus stated that the governor of Parahyba is illegally collecting taxes, and Deputy Pereira de lyrus stated that the governor of Santha that state.

SEFT. 30, —Sante.—The amendments from the

ambuco has aristrarily dissolved the courts of justice in that state.

SEPT. 30.—Senate.—The amendments from the Chamber of Depatites to the bill for reorganizing the corps of moval engineers were sustained.—Chamber of Depatites.—In the discussion of the bill authorizing the government to contract for improvements in the port of Rio de Jameiro with Engineer Melville Hora there was a warm debaste between Deputies Vmlnaes and Francisco de Mattos. The latter was stating his objections to the lift when he was interrupted by the former who said: "If am astonished that Your Excellency, an officer of the navy, should say such a thing."—Depaty I and Mattos: "I am astonished that Your Excellency's astunishment." As Vinhaes continued to Mattos: "I am astonished the traction of the committee on public works, and Deputy Vinhaes, a member of the committee, in the returned to the committee on public works, and Deputy Winhaes, an ember of the committee, for sevenity and heated debate, and Deputy Espirito Santo and heated debate, and Deputy Espirito Santo and heated debate, and Deputy Espirito Santo and heated debate, and right to suppressed the appropriatio for servants pay, decided by a vote of 56 to 49 that it had an right to suppress it except by a special law. The Chamber voted in 2nd discussion the bill reorganizing the pastal service and part of the budget of the war department.

#### PROVINCIAL NOTES

ere recently died at Baependy a woman said

—The first trial of the new electric light plant at Curitylia, Paraná, occurred on the evening of the 30th ult.

"The legislature of Pará has voted an appropriation of 50,000\$ for preliminary expenses for the sanitation of the state capital.

—A telegram of the 30th ult. says that the employes of the state government of Parahyba have not received their pay for 12 months.

—In the city of Pernambuco the municipal elec-tion on the 30th ult, was favorable to the governor of that state. The vote cast was light.

—The epidemic of small-pox in São Paulo i still raging. It is not explained how the diseas got so decided a foothold before anyone took notic of it.

—The persistence with which the telegraph con-tinues to inform us that all is quiet on the Rio Grande frootier leads one to suspect that every-thing is not so quiet there as the telegraph would have us believe.

—The British steamer Denamer from Newport, with a cargo of coal, arrived off Pard on the 14th hit, was ordered to leave for Ilha Grande. The pilot who had hearded the steamer was also ordered away with the steamer. The vessel left Newport August 25th, and the health of all on board had been perfectly good, but the bilotic exigencies of red tape had to be complied with.

ten tape not to be complied with.

—A telegram of the 28th, finm Porto Alege, says that on the day before at Bagé the subdelegato Praction Figurales surrunnied and set fire to the house of Bilinano. Tavares, mephew of Gen. Tavares, Bilinano was then arrested, taken to Lavisa and there must level. The Castilhos pairs nothing after the property of the subways a prinalty for such excesses and they will some day have to pay it.

—A 11 months.

some day have to pay it.

--A "tunrist" has written to the Republica, of Fortaleza, Ceard, of the discovery of what appears like an abandoned city between Pirppiray and Piracuraca, in the state of Paulty, which he calls "Seven Cities," because of its divisions. It is in a desert tegion, but a spring of pure water exists in the centre of the place. The inscriptions found are of a geometrical character. The "tourists" imagination is evidently a vigorous one.

imagination is evidently a vigorous one.

—Advices from the frontiers state that the political situation of Rio Grande is not all clear-Brazilian citizens arrive daily, who have become obliged to emigrate as their persums were in danger. So many have come in lately that numbers have not been able to procure admittance to the hotels. Most of the estancieros of Acegua and other places meat the Yagnaron have several emigrés staying with them. No doubt many have crossed the frontier on account of the rumor that actued bodies of men were about to invade Brazilian territory—Montevideo correspondence of Times of Argentina.

—Dr. Vicente, Carvalho has resigned the office.

weto had been auteriated. This raised a stormy debate, on the conclusion of which the vote was taken and the veto sustained. Deputy Americo, Luz said that, while the budget committee is endeavoring to make a refluction of 10 or 12 thousand contos of reis in the estimated public expenditures, the government is asking for special appropriations in addition to those expenditures, to the amount of SEPT. 29.—Sonate.—The amendments of the Chamber of Deputies to the bill for the reorganization of the corps of mayal engineers were opposed by Senator Wandenkolk and defended by Senator Wandenkolk and defended by Senator Rosa Junior.—Chamber of Deputies.—Deputy Glycerio offered an amendment to the budget of

#### RAILROAD NOTES

-It is stated that the União Valenciana railway has increased its passenger rales 50% and its freight rates 90%.

—The Central railway is still enforcing its pro-hibition on encommenda packages weighing over 10 kilos. Perhaps the poor laborer fauls it more to his comfort to handle such small packages!

The new schedule of freight and passenge rates on the Central railway will go into operation to-morrow. It remains to be seen whether they will improve the situation, or simply increase the costs of an abominable service.

The Central railway is now refusing to accept coupon tickets which were sold to suburban pas-sengers, because the new tickets are sold at higher prices. It should then retleem them, and show that it has some slight idea of honesty.

that it has some slight idea of honesty.

—We understaml that the use of petroleum in locomotives is not making any considerable progress on the Argentine Great Western line, owing to the deficient supply of the mineral oil, which is also employed for producing gas for lighting the town of Mendoza, and even for this purpose the production is at present inadequate, so that the street lighting has had to be curiatled. This being the case, the prospect of the railway obtaining full supplies of petroleum for the use of its locomotives is very remote. —River Plate Railway News.

is very remote.—River Plate Railway News.

—A representation signed by a large number of merchants was presented to the government on Saturday against the favoritism shown by the Ceutal railway officials in receiving freight for Sabará. A long interval lad elapsed since goods had been received for fat destination, and when it was amounced that such freight would be received a large number of shippers presented themselves. The daministration of the road, however, gave orders for the receipt of a large quantity of goods from one firm, Srs. Mendes, Maia & Co., and the other shippers were consequently crowded out, much to freir prefudice and intilignation. There were about 70 signatures to the representation.

70 signatures to the representation.

—The two English drectors of the Companhia Geral, representatives of Mesars. Morton, Rose & Co., Edward James Lynch and Juseph Mawson, and one Brazilian director. Trajano de Moraes, have been arrested and imprisoned by order of the civil and criminal court of this city. The two English directors had nothing to do with the organization of the company, or syntheticate, and were not concerned in the shameful operations of that concern. They were selected to represent Morton, Rose & Co. as a condition of the luna effected by that house, and thus came in for the penalties, while the chief promotor of the synthety. Mello Barreto, is safely out of harm's way.

—On the string the Digina Official publishes a

Mello Barreto, is safely out of harm's way.

On the 1st inst the Diario Official publishes a despache of the minister of finance that seems curious. The Oeste de Minas railway asked for official authority to declare that the Treasury will pay directly to the holders of debentures the interest of the £4,000,000 Ioan the company proposes to raise, the proceeds to be paid into the Treasury and carn 6 per cent. interest until required by the construction of the railway. The minister grants the request stipulating that the expenses of the service lent by the Treasury are to be met by the company from the proceeds of the Ioan, and the famils requiristic to pay the interest to be met by the Company from the proceeds of the Ioan, and the famils requisite to pay the interest to be deposited in the Treasury at as a financial agent for the Oeste de Minas railway? The interest to be paid seems excessive if the object aimed at is to seeme the use of a considerable sum in sterling; and this object is the only explanation we see in the lustiness.

#### RAILWAY FIGURES.

states:

Length of track laid to Dec.
31, 1891—miles...
Net increase of mileage in 1891—miles mileage in 1791—miles...
Liabilities of all railroads.
Excess of assets over liabilities.
Miles of railway operated...
Total revenue train mileage.
Passengers carried.
Passengers—mileage...
Tons freight moved one mile.
Earnings—total traffic revenue. 3,898 \$10,765,626,041 11,110,335,276 344, 709, 235 164, 262 831, 202, 376 556, 015, 802 13, 316, 925, 239 704, 398, 609 81,210,154,523 \$1,138,024,459
781,796,576
356,227,883
101,276,183
457,504,066
225,339,413
5,920,397
90,719,757
64,255,732 enue Operatings expenses Net earnings Other recepts Total available revenue Paid interest on bonds Other interest Dividends. ividends....entals, tolls, etc.....

cents.

The average rate per pasenger per mile in 1890 was 2.19 cents; east of Chicago it was 2.04 cents, west and northwest, 2.27 cents; south, 2.30 cents.

#### Coffee Notes

—The total value of the coffee imported into the United States during the fiscal year 1891-92 was \$126,801,687, against \$96,123,777 in the preceding year. Coffee represents a larger value than any other single product imported by that country, sugar ranking next in 1891-92 with a value of \$106,720,228. The imports of rubber in the same year were valued at \$19,833,090, against \$18,020,804 the preceeding year.

—The coffee exporters of this city held a meeting on the 29th ult. at the office of Messrs, Phipps Bros, & Co., for the purpose of hearing the minister of finance explain his plan of collecting the export duty on critice in bills of exchange. To report on the subject there was appointed a committee composel of Messrs, Gordon (of Ed. Johnston & Co.), Oliveira (of Lecoq, Oliveira & Co.), Nothmann (of Max, Nothmann & Co), Freeland (of Hard, Raul & Co.), Valsis (of Karl Valnis & Co.) and Taylor (of Phipps Bros. & Co.)

& Co.) and Taylor (of Phipps Bros. & Co.)

—The Surrabaya Courant notes the fact that the growing scarcity of land fit for coffee cultivation in Java has led planters there to fix their gaze upon the outlying parts of Netherlands-India. Several of them have left East Java to try pioneering in Palembang, where the uplands are reported to be adapted for this line of cultivation in soil and climate. Another recommendation is the cheapness of land in that quarter. The same journal has no donbt that coffee has a good fature before it. The falling off in the government coffee yield I Java, and the increasing political troubles in Bradi, all point to diminution in the large crops of the herry turned out in these two countries.—

Straite Times, August 2.

—A report from the British minister at the

the herry turned out in these two countries.—

Straits Times, August 2.

—A report from the British minister at the Hague on Netherlands-India describes the connection of the government with coffee cultivation in those colonies. The greater number of the coffee plantations in the Dutch possessions are directly under government management, the natives being compelled to cultivate coffee in place of paying taxes, while the authorities receive the whole of the produce at the fixed price of 15 florins (£15s.) for every picul of 133/5 lbs. A certain amount is then disposed of in the colonies themselves, and the remainder its sold in Austerdam and Rotterdam, the usual practice being not to sell one year's crop in Holland until the following year, although, as an exception, part of last year, errop was sold towards the close of the year. The fluctuations in the returns from coffee have of late years been considerable, owing untily to variations in the yellow of the exhaustion of the soil, which has had the effect of compelling the government to abandon it in some districts.—Merchants' Kevica, August 19.

#### COFFEE

The imports and exports of coffee for the fiscal

car were as follows:		1891-92	,890-9,
mports, free of duty	Pounds	632,942,912 7,268,876	519,528,432
Total	**	640, 211, 788	519,528,432
Exports		10, 539,040	8,486,973
Net imports		629, 672, 748	511,049,459
Average import value		20.07C	18,500

Average import value ... , a 20.07c. 18.5/s.

The increase in the average import value of coffee, nearly 1/5c. per lb., was no doubt due to coffee, nearly 1/5c. per lb., was no doubt due to the imposition of the duty of three cents per lb. on certain mild grades, under the reciprocity provisions of the tardf. The announcement of the intention of the President to levy the duty caused heavy importations of the said grades and the relative increase of the average value of the total imports of the bean for the year. —New-York Merchant's Review, Aug. 2.

#### HOSPITAL NOTES

-On Thursday night the watchman at the entrance to the Strangers' Hospital was attacked by two policemen and severely injured.

—We are in receipt of a £5 subscription for the Strangers' Hospital from Louis Hirsch, Esq., of London, president of the Natal and Nova Crnz rail way .

-As the work of cleaning and arranging the hospital grounds is now in progress, those who have plants and shrubbery to give, can send then to No. 110 Rua da Passagem, addressed to Mr. Callander, or Mr. de la Roche.

-The new Jurujuba Hospital cemetery has been placed on the hillside immediately above the hos-pital, so that its drainage will go directly into the grounds. The mistake is a serious one and reflects hitle credit on those who are showing so much anxiety over possible sanitary mistakes at the new English hospital.

—We trust that our readers abroad, who have interests in São Paulo, will not forget the appeal for funds for the Hospital Sanaritano which appeared in these columns some time ago. The institution will be largely under the control of the foreign residents of S. Paulo and is in every respect worthy of assistance.

—Among the passenger arrivals here on the 29th ult., on the Zamar, were Mrs. Buchan-Hepbura, Miss C. Bright and Miss A. Jackson, the matron and nurses engaged in England for the Stranger's Hospital. They are all certificated nurses and have had much experience in hospital work, especially in the care of fever cases.

—The two trained nurses engaged in the United States for the new hospital in São Paulo, have arrived there and are now engaged in studying the language and in preparing themselves for the work. The São Paulo hospital, it should be remembered, is not restricted to any particular nationalities, and as it numbers many influential Brazillan: among its patrons a knowledge of Portuguese by the nurses is highly essential.

highly essential,

—Much of the material ordered some time ago for the Hospital has already arrived in port. As the duties are heavy on many of these articles the refusal of Congress to give them free entry will entail considerable additional expense. This not only cripples the association to that extent, but it places the government in the unenviable position of exacting heavy taxes from an institution whose object is to care for the sick and to improve the sanitary condition of the city.

### LOCAL NOTES

-The Almirante Barroso lelt Plymouth yester-day for Lishon.

-Senator Campos Salles, ex-minister of justice in the provisional government, left for Europe on the inst.

—On the 30th inst, there was a strike among the seamen and stokers on the sleamer Hattaya. The strikers were arrested.

—Executive Decree No.  $t_i$ 06 $t_i$ 00 the 30th ulti-issness instructions for the municipal electron to be held in this city on the 30th ulti-

—The Companina Industrial do Brazil has leased the Trapiche da Ordem for 9 years, paying 25,000\$ for the key and 70,000\$ per annum rent.

—What are the purposes of the "Associação Instrumental do Commercio do Río de Janeiro?" We trust flautear is not in the programme.

. The government is now receiving congratula-tions from the planters over the passage of the Chinese lahor bill. They see in it the dawn of another eta of slave labor.

—According to the Fornal do Brazil the following scene occurred in the Chamber of Deputies: A Deputy: "This bill is immoral," Another Deputy: "You are immoral yourself." And no one lied.

—The process initiated by the government against Dr. Jasé Carlos Rodigues, cilitor of the format do Commercio, because of charges written and published by him in respect to the coinage of tickel pieces, has been quashed by the criminal judge.

—We helieve that there is an association in this city, recently organized, called the Sociedade le Hygiene do Berzil. In view of the danger from an transion of cholem this society could do much good in advising and assisting the cleansing and sanita-tion of this city. Has it done so?

The controversy between the director-general of statistics (as he is called) and his subordinates is now going on in the Jornal to Commercio—at so much a line. If these gentlemen had warked as rigorously as they now quartel, we might have known something of the census taken in this city at the end of 1889.

The horrible crime which was noted in our lat issue, is still much of a mystery, but enough is known to micate a certain negro, named Timo-theo, as the criminal. This man and two or three others who have been associated with the woman Marin de Macedo and her assassin, are under arrest, and the details of the atrocions crime are being dicovered little by little.

—We have had the pleasure of a call from Louis Hirsch, Esq., F.R.G.S., president of the Natal and Nova Cruz Rallway Co., who has arrived here after visiting the coupany's road in Rio Grande do Norte, We understand that Mr. Hirsch is visiting Brazil in the interests of the company and far the purpose of procuring a settlement of questions pending with the government.

—Minister Serredello has received a letter dated Angust 22 from Gen. José Simeño, president of the Brazilian commission at the Chicago exhibition. According to this letter the cost of the Brazilian huilding at the exhibition is estimated at £22,500. The expense of accommodaling Brazilian exhibits in other buildings is estimated at £3,375. The General says that the Rio Grande coal is not inferior to that used at Chicago.

of ruz

erior to that used at Chicago.

—The president of the municipal council and the other members of that body are still at hoggerheads with great delriment to municipal business, It is stated that the quarrel has been mach embittered hy one of the members who inadvertently took his seat in the presidently schair. At the meeting held on the 29th ult. no business was transcaled, because the president, although he was in the building at the time, refused to attend it.

the building at the time, retused to attend it.

—We are all right now. On September 29th, 1852, 600 persons proclaimed Cul. Dr. Deputy Sampaio Fetoz—we mean Ferraz—chiel of the republican partly of this cavital! We do not know the strength of the "Toolh-drawers" haltalion, but say 300 of the 600 "acclaimers" of the Cohmel, doctor, deputy were contributed by the battalion, and the Colonel, etc's. "backing" is not much better than the electors who voted for our Aristides.

Aristides,

—The attempt to establish an express company in this city has met with violent opposition from the boatmen in the harbor, who object to competition in the transportation of passengers to and from the steamers. As the company proposes to perform this service at reasonable rates—which is not the custom with the hoatmen—and as it takes charge of the delivery and dispatch of laggage, it should be protected by the police authorities. We need the service which Messrs. Wertheimer & Co. are trying to establish and we trust the police will see that they are permitted to work without further molestation.

molestation.

—One of the most scandolous cases of violating letters in the postoffice was shown us on the 30th alt, by Dr. Wilhelm Naegli. In the Zanner's mail was a letter from his family in Switzelland, in which was enclosed an Alpine flower. The inwhich was enclosed an Alpine flower, The inwhich was enclosed an Alpine flower, I may be a such a manner as to leave parts of it in pieces. The flower was of course taken out and then stuck to the outside of the cuvelope, in which condition it was delivered. This is carrying matters to an extreme for which there can be no possible excuse. A complaint to the director elicited an acaptamation that the fujury was caused by rats while are particularly found of attacking letters containing flowers. How they came to leave the flower on the outside of the envelope is not explained. Such 'rats' in our opinion should be dismissed from the postoffice and prosecuted.

-It is slated that the chief of police, Dr. Ber-nardino Ferrelca, has tendered his resignation,

—Would it not be well to refer the question to abbitation to determine who are the real encuies of the republic?

-Executive decree No. 1051, of the 16th ult, authorizes the Rio de Janeim City Improvements Co. to confinue to operate in Brazil.

The immigration contract of Dr. João de Sá e Alluquerque has lapsed. This contract was for settling 10,000 immigrants in the state of S. Paulo.

The voling in Congress in favor of the Chinese and against Liberian laborers may be accepted as an indication that the tastes of the country have natically changed.

—We can heartily sympathise with the poor congressman who is so anxious to vote himself more pay. The peculiarity of it is that his gener-osity goes no further than hunself.

—The revolution in Venezuela appears to have terminated in favor of General Crespo, the insurgent leader, who has captured Crucas and is now exercising the functions of dictator.

—The postoffice still continues its shauteless exactions. For a short-taid letter, lacking 3 cruts postage, we are compelled to pay 220 test, or 100 cits more than the legal requirement. Again we ask: —Who gets that 100 tela?

—A Buenos Aires telegram of the 2nd say, that the Argentine government has resolved to 135c the quantitine against vessels from English ports, in view of the decappearance of cholera in England, That is right. Now will the Brazilian sanilary authorities do the same?

—It is interesting to note that the nickel question has resulted in the dismissal of the assayer of the Mini, who is occused it heng "dishipyal,". Perhaps he failed to repudiate the charges of the Jornal with the energy and indignation itsually expected from a public official energed with a serious derelicition of duty.

—We hear that the minister of finance informed the exporters on the 29th that he had resolved to require good banker's bills for export duties, and that they could make their own arrangements to meet the requirement. It is a little dictatorial, of currice, but that is the way Minister Serzeiello proposes to run the machine.

The Jonal is protesting against the illegal detention of three persons arrested on suspicion of being likeves. It is a gross injustice to detain a man one moment longer than is required to show who he is. For this remain police count's should be established and very purson arrested should be brought befine it at once, or within twenty-four banes.

—Some of the Italians residing in this city gave a complumentary filmer on the 27th ult. at the Ibitel Globn to Reax Admiral Custonia de Mello, Chevalier Alho Nobile and Chevalier Almonio Janazi. At this dinner, which was given in token of the gratification caused by the peaceful solution of the Pietro Tra question, 90 persons were present. A gold metall with an appropriate inscription was given to each of the three principal guests, and a silver metal with the effigy of Christopher Christopher insist of each of the other guests. If the Christopher hecame mixed up in the affair we do not know.

#### Financial Notes

-The September receipts of the recebedoria of this city were 748, 761\$145.

—The September receipts of the Maraulian custom house amounted to 277,032\$096.

—The municipal chamber of S, José d' Além Parahyba is going to negotiate a loan of 600,000\$ for constructing water-works. It looks like a very large debt far so small a town.

—According to a lelegram from London the directory of the London and Brazilian Bank, Limited, have declared an interim dividem for the halt year ending June 30th last at the rale of 10% per annum.

—At a meeting of the Ferro Carril Carioca shateholders on the 1st inst. the directory was authorized to borrow the funds required for an extension of its Santa Thereza lines and to install electric traction.

—We are informed by a letter from one of the English organizers of the Hospital Samaritano, of SSO Paulo, that the legislature of that state has just woted the hospital a subsidy of 24,000\$, to be paid at the rate of 2,000\$ a month after the 1st of January uexl.

—According to the Journal do Commercio the directors of the Banco do Brazil met on the 1st to discuss a projected basion with another hank. If the Banco do Brazil met do the lanco do Brazil met do the lanco do Brazil met do well to think twee before accepting. They can gain absolutely beyond the uncertain favor of the givernment.

The city of Init de Fare has been enthodized.

beyond the uncertain favor of the givernment.

The city of Julz de Fora has been authorized to contract a loan of 2,000,000\$, which is to can 7% per ainsum and will ran for 28 years. The titles are to be of 200\$ each, and will be paid in four installments. The destination of the loan will be: 610,000\$ for draining works, 50,000\$ for paving the streets, 400,000\$ for water-works, 400,000\$ for improvements in the Rio Parallybuna, and 90,000\$ for rain-water drains.

and 90,000% for ran-water drains.

—According to the government lelegraph operator at the liba Granke quarantine station, the official and "legal" at all exchange is \$\$\$400 per sorrerign. This is what the purses of the Zituar had to pay, and what others may be obliged to pay for nugit we know. In view of the fact that his per of exchange is \$\$\$\$9 per sovereign and that there is no fixed "legal" rate, the minister of finance will do well to call this telegraph operator to an account for such a swindle as this.

—The Commercio de Pernambuco libidas that Minister Se zeiellu's plan of receiving the export tax in bills of exchange will not produce the desired effect. The payers of the tax will have to buy exchange and the effect on the market will be the same as if it were bought by the government.

Durance the fiscal year 1891-92 the United States government paid on \$7,344.077.79 in honotics to sugar producers, and aloud \$70,000 cremained to be paid on approval claims at the end of the year. The enst of inspection and other services connected with these homicis was \$446.99. The total polaritim in Louisiana, where the sugar industry is chiefly concentrated, was \$406,000,000 points. There were also six bectron sugar factories and from sorghum factories in operation during the year, to which were paid \$262.995.84 in bounties.

This foreign trade of the United States thring the last humbred years may be seen in the following returns for the fivral years 179,192 and 1891-92; denerties exports foreign exports imports 1702....\$10,000,000 \$1,753,008 \$31,500,000 \$1752,401,573 From 1791 to 1874 the imports exceeded the exports every year with but four exceptions. In \$157, the exports are the second of the exports of the exception of the exc

#### COMMERCIAL

Kio de Juncien, Ontaber 301, 1892
Parvaine of the Brazilian milieis (18000), guld. 27 d.
do do de de 11 m.U.S
com at \$4 86,65 per £1 stg 51 75 cts.  10 \$1.00 (U. S. com) Brazilian gold 1\$827  10 of £1 stg. in Unzilian gold
<del>-</del>
Bank rate of exchange, official, on Landon tashiy 131/1/
Present value of the Brazilian nulveis (gold) 18964
the the themera, store cold

#### EXCHANGE.

EXCHANGE.

Sepanther 27 — The banks opened at 13½ on London, and the British Bank militained the rate during the day. About mid-lay the market weakened, and some of the banks withdrew their rables, and hisnines on loank selfing was reported at 3½. In the aftermon the market become from, and at the above of hisnines shark bills were reported at 3½. In the page of hisnines was dure at 13½—13½ and connectial string was reported at 13½—13½ and connectial string was reported at 13½—23, and the safe of hisnines was dure at 13½—250 on Paris and 838 mi Hamburg, at 90 oily: 33700—338500 mi New Yerk at 34½th. Swerenging Good with largest at 1832ax, selles via 1835ax.

buyers at 18\( \) 22c, seller vit 18\( \) 5500.

September 30.—The banks (18\t \) 13\( \) on London, and this rested (13\) of on London, and this new was maintained during the taby. The market was very quiet, but four buring the morning, and closed rather easier under some strendstive tashing. The business done was in hank seefing at (13\) -13\( \) of vit 18\) was seed again toported at (2\) 55-(13\) of vit 18\( \) one takes of (13\) of (-13\) of vit 18\( \) one takes of the banks were drawing at (3\) one tailing transactions reported at (3\) of the contractions of the second with largers at (3\) one tailing transactions reported at (3\) of the contractions of the contractions of the contraction of the contractions of the contraction of the contractio

entember 29.—The hanks were all officially at 131/2 on Lonseptember 29—The hanks were all officially at 13½ on London, but the market was urregular during the morning, with commercial stetling reported at 13½, when the hanks were drawing at the same rate on head offices. In the advanced to tone was finite, and at the close the hanks were drawing freely at 13½, with an money offered for commercial stetling under 13½. There was very little dring; bank stetling was reported at 13½—13½, penassed paper at 13½—13716, and commercial stetling at 13½—3316. Sovereigns closed with huyers at 18±100, selfess at 18±505.

18360.

September 30.—The hanks posted 13½ on London, but were drawing at 13½—13 710 from the opening of the market, and in the afternoon 13½ on bankets, and 13 916 on head offices, were the rates for bissiness. These apparent to be a fair movement in the market, with retrassed paper quoted a fair movement in the market, with retrassed paper quoted at 13916—13½ and commercial sterling at 13½—13½.

There were neutric largers, nor wellers fat covereign at the Boba, but "on the street" bistiness was reported at 17½,00, between 1. The banks consistent of the fact of the paper. Bods, but "on the street" business was reported at 13\( \frac{3}{2}\), one bods of 13\( \frac{1}{2}\), on the foremoun the market was strong, but tarbet upint, and rates we advanced mutil 13\( \frac{1}{2}\) on bend offices were uponed. In repassed proper something was concent 13\( \frac{1}{2}\), and commercial stelling was reported at 13\( \frac{1}{2}\) of 14\( \frac{1}{2}\), the close the lambs were still drawing at 13\( \frac{1}{2}\) for 16\( \frac{1}{2}\) of the commercial stelling at 13\( \frac{1}{2}\), but there was market money her commercial stelling at 13\( \frac{1}{2}\), for 16\( \frac{1}{2}\), one content of 13\( \frac{1}{2}\), one content

buyers.

October 3td—The lanks novted 13½ on London at opening, and the market was very furn thining the slay, but without any great animation. The this iness done was in bank stelling at 13½—13½d, with repassed paper quoted at 13 1516—14 and connectial stelling at 13 1516—14 and connectial stelling at 13 1518—14 116 For delivery in Norwaler "approved little," were reported at 14½. The market closed steady with the Brasilianische Bank drawing on banks and the Baglish hanks on head offices at 13½, and money offered in the market at 14½ for commercial stelling. The official rates were 13½ on London, 69—69) in Brain and 856 on Hamburg, at 90 dy; 3\$%no—3\$660 on New York at sight. Sorcetigms with at the Boles at 15½, and closed with buyers at 15½0s, welles at 15½00. A sale of French gold was made at 690 is, jet fiame.

#### SALES OF STOCKS AND SHARES

ı		
ı	September 25.	
ı	5 Apolices, 581,023 36	Aput Minas 60 o 950
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l	31 da1,025 100	U.Ind S.Seb. 105
ŀ		h. n. Cr. Renl
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1	Banks	" Un Agne. 83 505
1		
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ı	40 Commercio 261 4950	Republica 83
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ł	tono Republica 56 50a 21m	
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I	1000 do (7 50)	11mm; 27 149
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l	Miscellaneous	۶,
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ı		Melli, no Hraz. 39
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	7.00 (0) 10.500	tian. 185
	500 do los 15Oct 10 500	

## 215 Lacticinios (20\$

130 Lucticinius, 80\$ 5 October 1. 000 deh. Getal, £20 2 150 do ..... 40 deh Sorocabana 70 2 300 65 h n. Un. Agne. \$3 500 Banks. 2230 Republica .... 83 500

35 Commercia... 255 50 Constructor... 40 46 Rural ..... 258 800 do ..... 04 1000 do ho.31Oct. 86 Miscellancons. 40 Jai, Hitt. tunn 189 65 Prog. Ind. mill 145

#### MARKET REPORT. Rio de Janeiro, October 31d, 1892. Exports.

Exports.

Coffee—The maket has been quiet during the past week and prices have been irregular, in sympathy with a uniter innection exchange maket. On the 26th botters pint quotations tack to 14800 for No. 7, but the next thy an advance of yoo as, was reputed, followed by declines of 300 is on the 25th, 400 ex, on the 36th and 300 is agoin on the striss; the heldine on unit path quantions is flong 300 as. Per actuals on No. 6, to yoo—800 is, on the lower qualifies. At the close the factors seemed disposed to exist a further decline, and it must be confessed that the reduction in quotations has been adough, and the properties of the continue free with the confessed that the reduction in quotations has been adough, and of propurious to the highest nets of exchange. Receipts are larger, but some 14,600 large. From this label are great axistence, while shipments continue free and stocks are lower again by some 14,500 large. From published reports of some of the agricultural companies it appears that a good lead of coffee was carried over from last copt. Under runsual conditions of transportation, this would be an important factor in the nawkey, but whatever may be the quantity of cofee up-comitry, it is evident that the Central railway cannot being to market, but whatever may be the quantity of cofee up-comitry, it is evident that the Central railway cannot being to market to the large of the properties. The shipments since our last report have be 55,982 hags for the United States Europe

	1	9,563	11		Em	ope			
		2,620	- 11		Сара	of Go	od Hope		
		1,868	- 0		Rive	r Plate	and Wes	st Cor	ist
		4,643				twise			
		34,676 1							
The	ve	ssels cle	ared	with co	offee :	are;			
	Un	ited Si	ates:						bag
ept.	27	New ·	Orlean	ns Br	sti O	verusia	ud	<b>.</b>	18.40
		Galve	ston						
et.	1	New	York	Br sti	Mar	cht			18.17
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cl.	ī	Medi	letran	ean II	al sir	Allin	άi		2,75
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	30	d	n	Br st	Tin	uar			63
ct.	1	Port	Elizal	eth B	selin	111727	Mare		

Receipts for the past week were 71,866 bags, against 65,199 bags, for the preceding week and 72,392 bags for the week before. Receipts in Santos for the week were about 75,100 bags.

Stocks are estimated to he 187, orr bags, in all hands.

 Stacks are estimated to be 127,071 ladge, in an inaison.

 Brokers' quotations this monthing weet:

 Type:
 For arroba.

 No. 6
 16\$300
 No. 8
 r\$\$700

 1
 14 500
 9
 13 400

 at which the market was about steady.

There was no change made in the fasta on Saturday and it remains at 964 is, per kilogramme.

d it remains at got is, per	Knogramme.	
Vessels loan	leng and to load.	bugs.
New York Br str Holbe	nis	
do , Chih	nnt	
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	n//	
Baltimore Br str Sever		
	And Tidlings	
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Havre Fr str Colonia.		• • •
Antwerp and London		••
	m ,, Genden Castie	
	Ger str Weser	••
London Br str Arizana		••
Liverpool a Mageli		
Hamburg Ger str Lis		••
Trieste Fr str Buchig		
Mediterranean Ital sir		••
ilo ii	Cittiidi Genesii	

### DAILY RECEIPTS AND SHIPMENTS OF COFFEE AT RIO DE JANEIRO.

Fr sir Espigne .....

		OF	CC	F	KEF	, VI	R	10	ט	E ,	Ar	· E	KU	•
Receipts at Santos bags 20,837 9,040 13,266 14,054 10,126	Steamer freight, 500 primage.	Exchange on London	N. Y. spat quat. No. 7 15% c	do No. 7	N. Y per @	Stock	Total Shipments bags	Coastwise	River Plate, etc	Cape	Europe	Shipments U. States	Receipts bags	
20,837	30 €	131/4 d	23% c	14\$800	15 \$200	200.653	15.327	;	200	620	;	14.427	16,000	Sept. 26
chtre	30€	13 %	23%6	15.58	16,500	192,648	13,915	407	175	:	:	13,363	5,940	Sept. 27
13.25%	306	13 9/16	2 % 5.1	25.5%	16,5%	194.719 194.373	8.88	:	;	:	2.573	5.912	10,936	Sept. 28
12054	300	13 %	15% €	15,200	16.500	15/4,373	9,204	729	754	>	2,604	4.28	10,858	Sept. 29
1571,61	3. 0	13 %	2 7/51	14,805	15,000	22.438	21.197	3,55%	459	720	6,045	9,233	13,172	Sept. 34
29/4-473	:	:	:	:			297.353	9, 132	5, 271	8,930	53.811	214,249	317.585	Totals since a Sept.
72.221	:	:	;	:	:	1	268,189	19,855	17.77%	24,631	249,621	516,754	9:5.64:	Sept. 26 Sept. 27 Sept. 28 Sept. 29 Sept. 30 since 1 Sept. since 1 Sept. since 1 Sept. since 1 Sept.
9.4%	300	13%		14,000	*(1, w//	150,451	16,108	;	;	· 2 ·	7.041	2,247	2,32	
:	:	;	1	1	;	187,611	;		;	:	;	;	6,397	Oct 1 Oct 2
				-		In					-			

#### Imports.

Imports.

There has not been much movement during the past week, and the steadiness in exchange has weakened prices with a two exceptions. The simply of Fatur has been miderate, but the maket is recorring dyies and week, and stocks in instead has been some interact. A small shipment of White pine has anived; the makets are will maintained and custations are unchanged. Keepsen is the angle, the instance, and interaction of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the

Flour. - Receipts have been:

							. 10,400 hels.
Firsty.	tva l	Ne u	1.1	ĸ	•••••	•	2,500 4
							14 5 % 5 bx

The wordness's front first has the cue, are only about a pool to a and brokers report the market quiet and weak at heart prices, visit

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Rashmond ast	175000-235100
£0 20£	
Rehimore section	
ća 20d	
Western & Interne	17 300-13 500
River Patt	
Cay Miles	11 200-22 200
Sinces in first hands are estimated :	2.74

rg.ore bris

Receipts in September were?

22,950 brls. American 350 ,, Trieste 5:314 II River Plate

26,614 hrls. against 19,142 bils in September last year.

against 19,142 bits in September last year.

Pleth Pline — The A 2rd brought 659,475 feet from Pensacola, which were add on private terms. The market is still film at 67 600-09500 per doz. Last month receipts were 17,004,65 feet gainst 3,64,673,5 feet in September, 189r.

White Pline — Receipts are 37,065 feet per S. R. Braziv, from New York. Brokers continue to quote at 205 rs. per 604, and report the market selestly. Receipts in September were 19,144 feet, against 249,318 feet in the same mouth Lat year.

Swedish Pine - Receipts last month were 4.466 dez. ngainst 3,470 doz. in September, 1891. Quotations are nominal.

Spruce Pine. - Another vessel is reported chartered for our port; othern we there is nothing new.

our port; others be tree is naturaginer.

Ketosen.—The teceips have been 5,100 cases per
Flurmer and 20,000 cases per S. R. Berryt, from New York
The market is flat, and lower, at \$\$800—\$\$500 per case.
Sprember receips were 36,200 cases, against 22,700 case,
in the same month last year.

in the same month last year. Lard.—Receipts are 550 kegs per Severn from Baltimore and 275 kegs per Ainance from New York. Brokers quote George's lard, in lors, at \$50-600 rs. per Ib. and other marks at \$60-480 rs. Receipts last month new 1,500 kegs 1 case, against 14,620 packages in September last year.

icie., agains (a,ods, bugs in September, 180).

Codifish.—Recepts are 6.94 cases per Olimbi from Hamburg, 10 cases per Niphir from London and 100 tubs per Niphir from New York. Stock is about mechanged at 12,000 package and dealers report little denand and the market that at 34,800—33,800—33,800 for Norwegian cases. In September recepts were:

9.573 packages Canadian
250 , American
3.046 cases.
Norwegian

againet 13,956. in September, 1831.

Bran.—Receipts last mouth were 6,400 bags of foreign, gainst 1,706 bags in September, 1831. River Plate bran is mechanged at 48500—\$500 per bag, but city mills is lower 135600—\$500. Indian Corn .- There were no receipts last month, against a,650 bags in September last year. Brokers quote River Plate at \$\$000-\$\$500 per bag, and dealers quote native orn at \$\$000-9\$000, according to quality.

orn at \$50.00-3\$too, according to quality.

Hay.—Recipius have been 3585 bales per H. H. Wright
from Bahia Blanca and 2014 bales per Alter/pride from
Statio. The quotations furnished us to-day are unchanged,
lir 100—120 to per kilogramme. Last month recipits were
6.665 bales against 2138 bales in September, 1831.

Turpentine.—Receipts are pro cases per Cyfrus and
Visinor), and during September we received \$24 cases,
gainst 325 cases in the same month last year. No changes
re made in quotations of 750—850 rs. per kilogramme.

Rosin — Receipts have been 1,610 brls, per Chillin, excess and Finance. Brokers continue to quote at 12\$200—8000, according to marks Last month receipts were 4,375 lbs., of which 60 from Europe, against 1,814 brls in Sepmber, 1591.

Coal. - Receipts since our last report have been:

1.630 to	ns pe	T.M.v. y Don, from	Cardiff
1,119		Gers.	do
r.957		Sir Henry Litteren	ce, da
2,504		Dvummur	do
2.501		Grenstore Castle,	do
3.133	0	Annie Maud,	do
1.008	11	Faida	do
3.051		Boscow Rock, from C	Glasgow
2,500		Ignigne,	də
1.213	11	Analy Mail, from I	cith
1,002	11	Meigran trom Glo	ucester.

All to dealers and companies. In September receipts were 63,931 tons, all British, against 1,406 tons in the same month last year.

Cement,—Receipts are now had been per Phire from Mar seilles and [11]; bils per Negradar from Antwerp. No changes are made in quotations, vir. 1 British 155000—155 German 155000—15500 and Ferrich 155000—15500e, per bil. Receipts last month were:

\$,727 brls. Belgian 5,000 11 French 2,250 11 German 2 11 British 25.009 bals. against o.ese .. in September, 1821

#### SHIPPING NEWS.

#### ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN VESSELS.

SEPTEMPER 88.

Lina Transina—Ang dig Segrede Les Agents; tob tions Sang 30 de surches to master. Missonel—des de Marrie; 313 tion. Schreident of die salt to John Moor & Co.

CARPET - Pe Ship Georgiele Cartie; 1836 tons Clemences ay des could be order.

Reserve — Sweet St. Al Microst M.; 144 tons: Larsen to de hay to Gustavus Godgove. & Ce.

SEP 1. 14 Courses-Pe ship during Mana; tong man Looke as dis Sheef Parker | Section | Section | Section | Section | Section | Section | Section | Section | Section | Section | Section | Section | Section | Section | Section | Section | Section | Section | Section | Section | Section | Section | Section | Section | Section | Section | Section | Section | Section | Section | Section | Section | Section | Section | Section | Section | Section | Section | Section | Section | Section | Section | Section | Section | Section | Section | Section | Section | Section | Section | Section | Section | Section | Section | Section | Section | Section | Section | Section | Section | Section | Section | Section | Section | Section | Section | Section | Section | Section | Section | Section | Section | Section | Section | Section | Section | Section | Section | Section | Section | Section | Section | Section | Section | Section | Section | Section | Section | Section | Section | Section | Section | Section | Section | Section | Section | Section | Section | Section | Section | Section | Section | Section | Section | Section | Section | Section | Section | Section | Section | Section | Section | Section | Section | Section | Section | Section | Section | Section | Section | Section | Section | Section | Section | Section | Section | Section | Section | Section | Section | Section | Section | Section | Section | Section | Section | Section | Section | Section | Section | Section | Section | Section | Section | Section | Section | Section | Section | Section | Section | Section | Section | Section | Section | Section | Section | Section | Section | Section | Section | Section | Section | Section | Section | Section | Section | Section | Section | Section | Section | Section | Section | Section | Section | Section | Section | Section | Section | Section | Section | Section | Section | Section | Section | Section | Section | Section | Section | Section | Section | Section | Section | Section | Section | Section | Section | Section | Section | Section | Section | Section | Section | Section | S

COTUSER:

New York—Amer ble S. F. Esterset: 3-7 tone: Steward by the Sundayers to Geral de Commercio e Industria company.

### DEPARTURES OF FOREION VESSELS.

OCT. 2.

NEWCASTLE—Br ship Aivile; 1509 tons: Conner; ballast.
PARANAGUA—Ger bg Adler; 254 tons; Steenken; do.

#### CLEARED AND READY FOR SEA.

ı	CLEARED AND READ	FOR	٩
	New YORK Br bk Principality;	ballast.	
ı	APALACHICOLA Br bk Dunblane;	do	
ľ	BRUNSWICK -Br bk Auriga;	do	
i	ARICHAT-Br bg Union;	do	
ı	POINT DE GALLE - Br bk Ednyfed;	do	
ľ	ADELAIDE-BI bk Cynosure;	do	
ı	Mossoró-Br bg Gordon Bennet:	do	
ı	PORT ELIZABETH - Br schr Wild Rose	e, coñee.	

J	VESSELS AFLOAT & L		OR RIO.	bk Leopoldina
-	Auron	Cardiff		sch Leopoldo
1	Abana	Pensacola	6 8	bg Sg. dos Açores
1	Amarauth	Shields Baltimore	6 Sept	British
1	Amy	Liverpool	••	
1	Attila	Newport		sp Barfillan bk Lillian Morris sp Cam.Monarch
1		Liverpool		sp Cam.Monarch
1	Bnitric	New York	20 Aug	sp Principality sp C. of Cardigan bk Auriga
1	Bir ldwhi.	Philadelphia		bk Auriga
1	Blair Drummond	Pensacola		bk Cynosure bk Ednyfed
1	Catherine	Brinswick Rangoon	2 Sept	sp Columba
1		Kangoon Cardift	2 Sept	sp Celiic Queen.
J	Cosmo	Cardift		sp Celtic Queen. bk Norfolk Isl bg Gordon Ben't
	Dunnerdnie	Cardiff	15 Ang	sp Glenalvon sp Celestial Emp.
ı	D. H. Watjen	Cardift	6 Sept	sp Plintshire
J	Engichorn	Cardiff	24 Aug	sp Glanivot
J	Eleonore	Gothenburg	5 July	sp Alliance sp Cr. of India
١	Eldern	Gothenburg	18 July	sp Cr. of Indra sp Cr. of Austria. bk Srah & Emma
١	E. T. G	Greenock Cardiff	10 Ang 18 Aug	bk Peru
ļ	Elise Susanne	Rosario	18 Aug	bk Peru bk Moel Eilian sp Frankistan
1	Earl Dunraven	Cardiff		hle Russelium
1	Freidig	Hamburg		bk Latona bk Sam Mendel bk Dunblane
	Fred. E. Scammell	Cardift	19 Aug	bk Dunblane
ا	Firth of Lorn	Leith	, . ·	
,	Glasgow			sp Menai
1	Givnt	Westerwick Westerwick	13 Aug	bk Dundale
5	Gogla	Westerwick Rosario	12 Aug	bk Cyprus
	9 h.lia	Brunswick	-4 8 Aug	bk Cyprus bg Union sp Ardencaple
,	Julia Rollins	Baltimore	ro Aug	sp Brit. Empire
	Yosephine	Balúmore	5 Sept	sp Otago
5	Katakhu	Newport		sp Drummur
	Larkan	Marseilles	23 July	sp Drummur sp Beacon Rock. bk Araby Maid.
	Lock Shiel	Cardiff	.••	sp Melgwny bk Moel y Don. sp GreystokeC'le sp Annie Maud.
	Lom	Rosario London	••	sp GreystokeC'le
	Lion Lough Neigh	London Rangoon	19 July	sp Annie Maud.
	Lina.	Rangoon	21 July	sp Iquique
	Minna Helene	Hamburg	2 Aug	Danish
	Margarethe	London	1 Aug	bk Halnaker bg AneJorgiane.
	Macduf		27 June	bg AneJorgiane.
	Medusa	Quebec		Dutch
	Monmonthshire	Cardift Hamburg	4 Sept 9 Aug	so Johanna
	Nor	Cardiff	9 Aug	sp Johanna bk Heveskes II
	Oreila		rs Aug	French
	Petrimpes	Pensacola	9 Ang	bk Pharo
	Prince Rupert	Cardiff	6 Aug	bk Pharo bk Gers
4	Perslan			1
	Penche Peacemaker	Hamburg	••	German bk Frant
r	Primus	Quebec Pensacola		bk Carl sp Kalliepe
•	Ka-ty	Cardift	3 Sept	sp Kegulus
	Robert Reikmers		3 Sept	bk Apollo
٠	Sewtenir	St. Simon's		lk Marga sp Coiolanus bk Marie bk Fulda
	Satir			bk Mane
	Septida		7 Aug	bk Fulda
	Stockbridge		12 Aug	be strius
	Serran	Kanguon Rosario	; Aug	lanias bar Zia
	Secretal Isles	Cardiff	4 Sept	bg Zubk Padre Fran'o
	Trongale	Pensacola	4 Sept	bk Polare bk Filipo R
=	What: Wings	Baltimare	17 Sept	1
			_	Nerwegian bk Ferda
	ARRIVALS OF FOR	EIGN STEA	MERS.	bk Aviemore
	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·			bk Aviemore bk Prince Arthu bk Johan Irgens
		i		ble Former

DATE	NAME,	WHEREFROM	CONSIGNED TO
Sept. of	Olinda Gr Maskelyre Big	Hamburg. and	E. Johnston &C
26	Regulas Rus	London 3rd Antwerp 17d	Marton, M. & C. Wilson Sons & C.
27	Kepler Blg Bretagne Fr	Liverprol* 3rd Marseilles* and	Norton, M. & C Karl Valuis & C
05	Liguria Be Condouxe Fr	Valpa assot and Borocaux and	Wilson Sons & C Mess, Maritimes
2.5	Severn Br Sirius Br	Ealtimore god Liverpool* 24d	Levering & C Natton, M. & C
25	Wordsworth Big Tamar Be	Nome pront and	Royal Mail
T:	Finance Amer Amaronas Gr	New York' aid	U.S. & R. S. S. E. Jahnston & C.
22	Alvah Fe Donati Er	Antwerp* and	H. Stoltz & C Norton, M. & C
23	Cirta di Gra. Ital Helias Onesa,	Genza 22d Newcastle	A. Fiorita & C Wilson Sons & C
1	Espagne Fr Mat. Bruzzo lud	River Plate* på	Karl Values & C A Fiorna & C
1	Colombia Arg Tandil Re	Rosmo 6+d	Meinha Flum'nse Rio Flour Mills
1 2	Marcia Er Ctarama Er	Santes rd Wellington god	U.S. & B.S.S. Wilson Sons & C
:	Clyde Be	River Place ad	Royal Mail

					_
GLASCOW—B1 ship Jeptique; 1859 tons: Marshal: 60 ds; coal to G3s company.  RANGOON—Ger bk Sirius; 494 tons; Moeller; 118 ds; rice to order.	DEPAR	NAME	P FOREIGN WHERE TO	STEAMERS CARGO	
order,  MACAO—Nor bk Metter, 440 tons; Jacobsent 25 ds; salt to otder,  DEPARTURES OF FOREION VESSELS.  SEPTEMIBER 28. PRISACOLA—Nor bk Lowin; 1120 tons; Aarah, ballast. SAND HEADS—Br ship Carnareouthire, 1223 tons; Bowden; do.  SEPT. 29. PORT ELILABETH—Nor bg Ragna; 281 tons; Reinertsen; coftee.  CALLAO—Amer bk B. Webster, 564 tons; Pray; same cargo.  OCTOBER 1.  BARDADOS—Amer bk Heary A. Litchfeld; 522 tons; Dow;	26 Soi 26 Chi 26 Chi 27 Chi 27 Da 27 Da 28 Bre 20 Wo 30 He 30 Fin 30 Fin 1 Ta	neensland Br uskelyne Blg stague Fr rdouan Fr ordsworth Blg slios Orient hance Amer the Rios Fr nazonas Gr mar Br	Valparatio' Santos do do Liverpool* New York New Orleans River Plate Santos do Hamburg* River Plate Santos do do do do do do do do do do do do do	Sundries do do do do do Cofice do Sundries do do do Sundries do do do do do do do do do do do do do	_
ballast. PERNAMBUCO—Nor bk Nebo; 516 tons; Thallersen; do.		ivitá Ital	do*	do.	

\* Calling at intermediate ports.

	OREION SAILING VESSELS IN THE PORT OF RIO DE JANEIRO, OCTOBER 3rd, 1892.						
MANE	TONS	RIVED	PROM	CONSIGNEE			
American							
bk Wheatland bk A. C. Bean lug. D. H. Spear lug Glad Tidings bg H. H. Wright bk S. R. Bearse	843	Sept.ro	New York.	To master			
bk A. C. Bean.	557	10	Rosario	F Cannon & C			
lug Glad Tidings	626	23	Baltimore	Levering & C.			
bg H. H. Wright	286	Oct 25	Bah. Blanca	To order			
	577	Oct. i	new York.	Geral de C. &			
Argentine							
bk Leopoldina	1454	Nov. 3 Dec. 6	Bs. Aires.	P. Bernardes & :			
bk Belgiun	660	Sept.21	Rosario	Phipps Bros & (			
bk Leopoldina sch Leopoldo bk Belgiun bg Sg. dos Açores	228	26	1. Terceira	To order			
Brilish	Ш		ļ				
sp Barfillan	2r08	July 16	Cardiff	Lage Irmãos			
En Cam Monarch	1206	20	Antwerp	E. Ou & C			
sp Principality	1698	Aug.s3	Cardiff	Wilson Sons &			
sp C. of Cardigan	686	18	Cardiff	R Rodrigues &			
bk Cynosure	764	23	Grang mth.	J C. Pacheco &			
bk Ednyfed	1087	25	Newport	Vatson, R. & C			
sp Vremeira	2163	28	Cardiff	Ordem			
sp Celtic Queen.	1738	28	Cardiff	Mess. Mariane			
he Gorden Ben't	247	28	Mação	W. R. McNiver			
sp Glenalvon	2072	29	Cardiff	Brat. Coal Co.			
sp Celestial Emp.	1220	30	Cardift	I.C. Pacheco&			
sp Glanivoz	1084	31	Cardiff	Braz. Coal Co.			
sp Alijance	1570	Sent. 3	Cardiff	Braz. Coal Co.			
sp Cr. of Austria.	2993	1	Cardiff	Lage Irmãos.			
bk Srah & Emma	1097		Newcastle	J.C. Pacheco &			
bk Moel Eilian	2000	3	Cardift	Braz. Coal Co.			
sp Frankistan	1944	1	Cardiff	Lage Irmãos			
bk Latona	948		Newcastle.	Lage Irmãos			
bk Sam Mendel	966		Sunderland	Witson Sons &			
sp Kate Thomas.	1601		Rangoon	Norton, M. &			
sp Menai	1377	10	Rangoon	To order			
sn E. of Dunmore	2205	11	Cardiff	Braz Coal Co.			
bk Dundale	1114	21	Cardiff	Royal Mail			
bg Union	1010	23	Paspebiac.	Zenha, Neves 8			
sp Ardencaple	1737	22	Cardiff	Braz. Coal Co.			
sp Brit. Empire.	1499	2.	Phil dphia.	Norton, M. & (			
bk Sir H. Law'ce	1220	25	Cardiff	Messag. Marit.			
sp Drummur sp Beacon Rock.	1778	25	Glasgow	Gas Co.			
bk Araby Maid.	804	25	Leith	J. C. Pacheco 8			
bk Moel v Don	r6:6	25	Santos	Cent. Braz R			
sp GreystokeC'le	r836	25	Cardiff	Lage Irmãos			
sp Annie Maud	1550	Oct.	Glasgow	Gas Co.			
British  sp Barfillan, sp Barfillan, sp Barfillan, sp Barfillan, sp Barfillan, sp Barfillan, sp Barfillan, sp Barfillan, sp Barfillan, sp Barfillan, sp Barfillan, sp Barfillan, sp Barfillan, sp Barfillan, sp Barfillan, sp Barfillan, sp Barfillan, sp Barfillan, sp Barfillan, sp Barfillan, sp Barfillan, sp Barfillan, sp Barfillan, sp Barfillan, sp Barfillan, sp Barfillan, sp Barfillan, sp Barfillan, sp Barfillan, sp Barfillan, sp Barfillan, sp Barfillan, sp Barfillan, sp Barfillan, sp Barfillan, sp Barfillan, sp Barfillan, sp Barfillan, sp Barfillan, sp Barfillan, sp Barfillan, sp Barfillan, sp Barfillan, sp Barfillan, sp Barfillan, sp Barfillan, sp Barfillan, sp Barfillan, sp Barfillan, sp Barfillan, sp Barfillan, sp Barfillan, sp Barfillan, sp Barfillan, sp Barfillan, sp Barfillan, sp Barfillan, sp Barfillan, sp Barfillan, sp Barfillan, sp Barfillan, sp Barfillan, sp Barfillan, sp Barfillan, sp Barfillan, sp Barfillan, sp Barfillan, sp Barfillan, sp Barfillan, sp Barfillan, sp Barfillan, sp Barfillan, sp Barfillan, sp Barfillan, sp Barfillan, sp Barfillan, sp Barfillan, sp Barfillan, sp Barfillan, sp Barfillan, sp Barfillan, sp Barfillan, sp Barfillan, sp Barfillan, sp Barfillan, sp Barfillan, sp Barfillan, sp Barfillan, sp Barfillan, sp Barfillan, sp Barfillan, sp Barfillan, sp Barfillan, sp Barfillan, sp Barfillan, sp Barfillan, sp Barfillan, sp Barfillan, sp Barfillan, sp Barfillan, sp Barfillan, sp Barfillan, sp Barfillan, sp Barfillan, sp Barfillan, sp Barfillan, sp Barfillan, sp Barfillan, sp Barfillan, sp Barfillan, sp Barfillan, sp Barfillan, sp Barfillan, sp Barfillan, sp Barfillan, sp Barfillan, sp Barfillan, sp Barfillan, sp Barfillan, sp Barfillan, sp Barfillan, sp Barfillan, sp Barfillan, sp Barfillan, sp Barfillan, sp Barfillan, sp Barfillan, sp Barfillan, sp Barfillan, sp Barfillan, sp Barfillan, sp Barfillan, sp Barfillan, sp Barfillan, sp Barfillan, sp Barfillan, sp Barfillan, sp Barfillan, sp Barfillan, sp Barfillan, sp Barfillan, sp Barfillan, sp Barfillan, sp Barfillan, sp Barfillan, sp Barf	1						
ble Halaakar		Aug	Hambura	H Stole & C			
bk Halnaker bg AneJorgiane.	22	Sept.	Glasgow	C. Hecksher &			
Dutch							
sp Johanna bk Heveskes II.	174	Sept.	Cardift	M. Nothmann &			
bk Heveskes II.	38	1.	Rosario	J. de Souza &			
French							
bk Pharo bk Gers	61	Sept. 2	5 Marseilles. 5 Carduff	To order			
bk Frant	104	Aug. s	Cardiff	B. Rodrigues & Braz. Coal Co. Wilson Sons & H. Stoltz & C. Wilson Sons & Gas Co. B. Rodrigues & B. Rodrigues & John Moore & G. Trinks & C. John Moore &			
bk Carl	05	Sept	Cardiff	Braz. Coal Co.			
sp Kegulus	111	5	Rangoon.	H. Stoltz & C.			
bk Apollo	112		Aniwerp .	Wilson Sons &			
l-k Marga	101	6 2	Newcastle	B. Rodinas S			
sp Coniolanus	104	6 2	Sunderl'nd	B. Redrigues			
	88	Oct.	Cardift	. G. Trinks & C			
bk Fulda			,	- Aimas a C			
German bk Frant. bk Carl. sp Kallinpe. sp Kegulus bk Apollo. bk Ilertha lk Marga. sp Contolanus. bk Mare. bk Fulda. bk Sirius.	49	4 Oct.	Rangoon	John Moore &			
r. "	49-	Oct.	Rangoon	John Moore &			
r. "	17	Jan. 2	Rangoon	Camuyrano & (			
	17 63 8-	Jan. 2 Jan. 2 Mar. 2	Rangoon Rosario Marseilles.	Canduyrano & ( In distress In distress			

Geral de C. & Geral de C. & Wilson Sons & John Moore & Silva Vietra & To order

~.	KKITALU OI	ie notano i	enmana.	bk Prince Arthur	961	ug. 20	Cardiff Wilson Sons & C
ATE	NAME,	WHEREFROM	CONSIGNED TO	bk Johan Irgens bk Formica bk Homewood bk Fid	7.6 4.5 F20	31 31	Mossará John Moore & C Rosario Silva Vieira & C Macáo To order
20 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 0	Sirius Br Wordsworth Big Tamar Br Finance Amer Amarenas Gr Alvah Br Cirta di Gen. Ital Cirta di Gen. Ital	Liverpool 3rd Marseilles' and Valparasso' 1nd Bredeaux' and Bredeaux' and Bredeaux' and Britimore 3pd Liverpool' and Kreer Pute 3fd Scenh poor and New York' and Santas and Antwerp' and Genna' and New maste' Reter Plate' and	E. Johnston & C. Norton, M. & C. Wilson Sons & C. Norton, M. & C. Norton, M. & C. Martin, M. & C. Mess, Maritimes Levering & C. Norton, M. & C. Norton, M. & C. Norton, M. & C. Norton, M. & C. Norton, M. & C. M. & Sick, M. & C. Wilson Sons & C. Wilson Sons & C. Wilson Sons & C. Wilson Sons & C. A. Fischin & C. A. Fischin & C. A. Fischin & C. A. Fischin & C. A. Fischin & C. A. Fischin & C. S. Rio Elver Miffa U.S. & B.S. S. Wilson Sons & C. Reyal Mail	cg Tabov sk Gyda.  kg Gyda.  kk Gyda.  kk Gyda.  kk Gyda.  kk Almas.  kk Dangataran.  kk Dangataran.  kk Comnovaert sk Comnovaer	300 369; 569; 549; 549; 544, 543; 543; 543; 543; 543; 543; 543; 543;	6 5 12 14 14 15 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12	Liverpool, Smith & Youle Hamburg, C. Heckshe & C. Hamburg, To order Lamburg, Sanno. Sidra Vieta & C. Liverpool, To order, & C. Feederk ha C. W. Gross & R. Persono la, Green de C. & I. Massono, J. L. Rarges Opporto J. A. G. Sannos & C. Dopton C. Abburnches & Operto J. A. G. Sannos & C. Paysandid. In distress  Gothl'or & F. P. Passos Heisin is W. G. mins & C. Herish L. R. F. P. Passos C. Herish L. R. F. P. Passos C. Herish L. R. F. P. Passos C. Herish L. R. F. P. Passos C. Herish L. R. F. P. Passos C. Herish L. R. F. P. Passos C. Herish L. R. F. P. Passos C. Herish L. R. R. P. Passos C. Herish L. R. R. G. Guidagena & C. Guidagena & G. Guida

## STOCK AND SHARE LIST.

October 1st. 1892

4	GOVERNMENT BONDS.							BANKS.							
Present Amount	Interest payable	Rate 00	Denomination	Nominal value	Last sai	_   _	sing quotations	Capitai	Capital full up	Reserve innd	Name	Divident panl	Nom, vaine	Last sale	Closing quotations
264,985,400\$ 123,105,100 119,600	Jan. — July Quarterly Jan. — July	5	Apolicesdo golddo Gold Loan 1868	200\$-1,000\$ 200 -1,000 1,000\$	1,020\$00 1,080 00		010\$000—1,016\$000 — 1,100 000				RIO IIR JANIIRO				
15,947,500 28,156,500 18,350,000	Jan.—July Aps.—Oct. Quarterly do	4%	Gold Loan 1868do 1879do 1889	1,000 1,000 500—1,000 500—200	1,805 00 1,800 00 1,140 00 100 00	0	— 1,750 000 — 1,800 000	10,0110,000\$ 1,000,000	4,000,000\$ 476,000	34,000	Agricola do Brazil Alliança do Brazil	3\$200—July 9 5 250~July 9 10 000—Juli,	1 1 210	37\$000 60 000 250 100	=
8,050,800	Jan - July	0 1	DEBENT		100 78			5,000,000 10,000,000 M10,000,000 100,000,000	5,000,#00 10,000,000 M2,500,000 33,000,1100	451,758 343,374 45,872,857	Auxiliar Bulsa Brusilianische Brazil	10 00- Veb 1	2 3/250	75 000	- 28° ±000
Present Amount	Interest payable	Rate	Companies	Nominal value	Last sa	ie C	osing quotations	10,000,000	33,000,000 2,000,000 10,000,000	1,826,230	Brazil do 2 series Brazil e Londres Brazil-Norte America	6 000—July 6 100 p.n.—July 6 2 000—July 6	22 100 22 4# 22 200	18 000	139 cqo
1,300,000\$ 1,500,000	May-Nov.	8 616	RAILWAYS. Bragantina Campos and Casangola	200\$ 200 £11-5	196 195		$\equiv$	10,000,0#0 2,000,000 2,000,000 20,000,000	1,923,260 1,513,120 1,000,000 10,000,000	35:745 33:034 109:380	Brazileiro Classes Laboriosas Cooperativo Commercial do Rio de Jan.	ro coo - Inly		30 000	
£2,250,000 1,133,200 15,167,000	Jan.—July Apr.—Oct.	614	Geral do Brazil  do  Juis de Fóra and Piau  Leanoldina	200 200 200	192		2\$100 - 2\$500	2,000,000 20,000,000	2,000,000 12,000,000 1,600,000	306,159	Commerciantes	12 000-July 0	1 100 12 200	7 000 255 000 55 000	255 000-259 000
£3,049,610	Jan. — July	7	Leopoldina	£50 £11 5 8, 100	86 90		12 000	1,000,000 80,000,000 2,000,000	200,000 80,000,000 2,000,000	50,000 1,485,859 	Constructor do Brazil	6 000-Jan. 4 200-July 6	2 20n	40 000	33 000 to 000
£1,125,000 1,600,000	Mar-Sept. Jan. July Feb Aug.	7 5 7	S. Isabel do Río Pieto	£10 200 £50	200 55 192 449		65 000 - 65 000	12,000,000 12,000,000 1,500,000	\$1,000,000 12,500,000 1,000,000	500,000 411,937 100,000	CosmopolitaCredito Commercial Credito Gazantido Credito Mercantil	t coo-july	200	160 000 155 000 138 000	=
£137,100 6,679,800 £177,450 650,000	Jan.—July Mar.—Sept. Apr.—Oct Jan.—July	6 6 7	do gold	100 £50 200	70 700 140	;	69 000 - 70 000	40,000,000	20,000,000	531,484 224,888 650,466	do 2 series	12"/op.a—July	1 100 40 02 100 01 #00	20 000 20 000 180 000	- 20 000
£787,500 426,553	Jan July	5 6	Cant, e Viação Fluminense.	£20 500 100	105 %		116 000	10,000,000	2,500,000 1,895,800 10,313,840 7,500,000	297,151	do series	1200 A - July	91 100 91 200 92 80	190 000 40 000	75 000
783,100 240,000 234,200	Apr.—Oct. Jan.—July	61/6	do Pernambuco Villa Isabel stupping.	200	191	.	=	5,000,000 2,500,000 10,000,000	2,500,000	2,800,000 107,465 177,299	Credito Rural e Internac. Depositos e Descontos. Federal ilo Biazil Franco-Braziletro Industrial e Mercantil	15 000—July 15 <sup>0</sup> 0 <b>p.a</b> —Jan 3 000—July	92 200 91 100 98 100	8 auc 70 acc	$\equiv$
1,377,300 EE,000,000	May - Nov Jun - Dec.		Lloyd Brazileiro Cantral Sugar Factories	200	100 */	1	=	8,000,000 31,500,000 1,000,000 20,000,000	5,000,000 8,000,000 31,500,000 1,000,000	250,040	Industrial e Atercantii Iniciador de Melhoramentoi Intermediario Lavoura e Commercio			9 500 220 000 84 000	=
784,000 1,500,000 200,000	AprOct. Jan July MatSept	B16 6 636	Pureza Quissană Rio Branco MILLS	200	186		=	£1,500,000 40,000,000 2,000,000	£750,000 12,000,000 2,000,000	60,000 150,000	Metropolitano do Brazil Mercantil dos Vargoistas	14%p.a—Apri.	92 (to 20 92 200	35 000 180 000	_
1,960,000 400,000 1,138,600	Feb.—Aug May—Nov. Apr.—Oct. May—Nov.	7 7 7	Alliança	200 200 200	200 71 200		== 210\$000	5,000,000 5,000,000 50,000,000	2,000,000 984,110 25,000,000 200,000	19,002 2,104,000	Operarios Paríz e Rio.	300—July 300—July	92 50 91 10 92 100 30	5 500 46 000 3 000	=
\$64,000 \$60,000 £450,000	Apr.—Oct. do Jan.—July	7 7	Carioca Confiança Industrial Industrial Mineira Petropolitana	200	20	0	$\equiv$	3,000,000 5,000,000	3,000,000 2,000,000 200,000,000	450,000 4,990 2,8rc,765	Regional do Brazil. Republica dos E, U, do Brazi	1 4 000-July	02 100	3 000 85 000 83 500	83 500- 84 000
300,000	Jan.—July	7 7 7	Páo Gianile Progr. Industrial do Brazil, Rink S, Christovão	200	19 20 19	۰ I		1,000,000 20,000,000 20,000,000	997,000 4,000,000 15,000,000	40,400	Rio de Matto Grasso	2 000—July 10 000—July	92 60 92 200 92 100	70 000 30 000 258 000 149 000	- 265 000
\$20,000 \$00,000 \$08,000	May-Nov.	614	S, Christovão	200 200 100 £21105	10	- 1	= 1	2,000,000 12,000,000	2,000,000 12,000,000 5,236,530	319,031	Sul-Americano União de Credito	100 BP a-las.	91 200	10 000 10 000 75 000	98 000
£675,000	Jan.—July Jan.—July	1	MINES. S. Jeronymo   coal   MINES. MINES. Agricola do Ribeirão Preto.	100	9	5	— .	10,000,000	6,200,000 3,000,000	316,629	União Ibero-Americano Viação do Brazil	. 5 000-Jan	92 100	11 000	
\$337,500 200,000 3,000,000 20,671,400	Jan.—July Mas.—Sept Jan.—July	8 7	Agricola do Ribeirão Preto. Architectonica	100 100 100	8		26\$000	10,000,000	t,250,000 1,833,200	\$ 494,014	Creilito Real S, Paulo.,	3 000-July	92 50 92 10	54\$00	
1,000,000 150,000	Apr.—Oct. Feb.— Aug	77.6	Cantareira e Esgotos, gold.	. 450°	19	5	$\equiv$	3,000,000 10,000,000	1,789,500 1,000,000	210,000	do comm. dep	- hp.n-July	92 50 91 100 92 200	50 00 110 00 250 00	
\$562,500 8,000,000 498,800 1,600,200	Jun.—July	5 7	Constructora Empreza de Obras Publicas do Docas D, Pedro II Ind. Lav. e Col. Macahé	200	7 20 19	0	75\$00C	10,000,000 24,000,000	2,250,000 5,000,000 7,553,999	230,000	Mercantil, Santus. do 2 series. S. Paulo União S. Paulo	6 aco-July	92 50 91 100 92 70	45 00 123 00 75 00	100
1,500,200 €130,000 266,000 600,000	Mar.—Sept May—Nov do Ian.—July	6 6	Lavoura, Ind. & Colon Melharamentos U. de Nicti Nacional de Oleos	£20 200			$\equiv$			!	1	1			
\$0,000 \$150,000	Jan.—July Apr.—Oct. Jan.—July Apr.—Oct.	616	Nova Industria	£20	24		$\equiv$		1 .		IYPOTHECAR		ES.		
			SHIPP	ING.				Present Amount	Interest payable	-   °/"	Banks	Nominal vaine	Last sa		osing quotations
Capital	Capital paid up	Reserve fund	Companies	Dividend paid	Nominal value	Last sale	Closing quotations	15,827,000 7,939,300	Jan.—July do Apr.—Oct	i. 6 C	do gold	L100\$ 100\$ 100\$	580å 103≭000 920å 820å	:	7 % — 65 ° 0 — 103 F000 — 93 ° 0
600,000\$	600,000\$	:.	Carioca		100\$	210\$000		7,790,800 8,000  500,000	May-Nov	7. 6 P	tep, dos Estados Unidos do gold reilal reila Agricola do Brazil fulto, S. Paulo	100 100 100	90% 73 %		32 °6 — 78 95
5,000,000	1,200,000	a	Norte e Sul	12,42%p.a Jan.91	40	55 000		10, 336, 400	JanJul.	6   Ū	· · · ·	100			
-	Capital	Reserve	INSURA	Dividend	Nominal	Last	Clause and the	-			MILLS	5.			
4,000,000\$	paul up	fund .	Companies Alliança	paid	20\$	5ale 14\$000	Closing quotations	Capital	Capital paid up	Reserve fond	Companies	Dresde <b>nd</b> pard	Nominal value	Last sale	Closing quotations
3,000,000 2,000,000 2,000,000	200,000	10,000	Alliança Asgos Fluminense Atalaia Bonança Brazil Federal			9 000 10 000		2,400,000\$	2,400,000\$	r68,212\$	Allianga		200# 200	300\$000 220 000	_
7,500,000 4,000,000 4,000,000 8,500,000	3,000,000 200,000 520,000 250,000	192,781 320,000 198,008	ConfiançaFidelidade	2 000—July 92 10 000—July 92	125	11 000 170 000 131 000	130\$000	400,000 3,000,000 300,000 1,000,000	400,000 3,000,000 300,000 1,000,000		Brazileira	r2 000—July 92 8 000—Aug. 90 12 000—July 92	200 200 200	211 000 200 000 220 000	200\$000-218\$000
2,000,000 2,000,000 8,000,000	200,000 200,000 400,000	150,000 19,26B 360,000	IndemizadoraIntegridade	. 4 000—July 92 . 1 500—July 92 . 6 000—July 92	100 20	47 000 90 000	45 000 —	2,400,000 2,400,000 250,000	2,400,000 960,000 250,000	240,000	Carioca Confinnça Imbistrial Corcovado D. Isabel Industrial Mineria Industrial de Ouro Preto	3 100—July 92	200 120 200 200	125 000 220 000 200 000	225 000
5,000,000 5,000,000 5,000,000 8,000,000	750,000 250,000 100,000	4.754 120,561 24,265 26,272	Lealdade	. 3 000—July 92	30	9 000 35 000 21 00 47 000	30 000	600,000 200,000 400,000 4,000,000	55,640 400,000 4,000,000			r2 000—July 92 9 000—July 89	140	45 000 220 000 140 000	$\equiv$
2,000,000	200,000	11,413	Uniño Com. dos Varegista. Vigilancia. ILWAYS ANI	. I con-July 9.	VAYS	10 000		3,000,000 1,000,000 3,200,000	3,000,000 1,000,000	227,322 31,718	Petropolitana Progresso Ind. do Brazil. Rink S. Lazaro	a culture will be di	200 200 200 100	145 000 200 000 235 000	_
Capitas	Capital paid up	Reserve		Dividend paid	Nominal value	Last sale	Closing quotations	36,800,000 850,000 10,000,000	18,400,000 600,000 4,468,440	10,612	do 2 series 5. Pedro de Alcantara União Industrial S. Sebastião		200 200	7 000 130 000 150 000	=
5,000,000\$ 1,600,000	1,000,000	::	Alagoana		40\$ 40 20	25\$000 43 000		1			MICCELLA	MEQUE			
9,000,000 60,000,000 00,000,000	200,000 12,000,000 60,000,000	::	Estr. e S. Franc. to Chopin Geral do Brazil		40 70 200	5 500 1 000					MISCELLA	NEOUS,			
60,000,000 290,000 20,000,000	290,000	8, 520 45,572	do Goyaz to Matto Grosso. Marica Minas de S. Jeronymo.	::::	200 25 60	/ .: 4 :000	4\$000 -5\$000	Capital	Capital paid np	Reserve	Companies	Dividend paid	Nominal value	Last sale	Closing quotations
3,000,000 40,000,000 12,000,000	900,000 8,000,000 2,400,000	::	Nordeste do Brazil		40 40 200	50 000 50 000 80 000		8,000,000\$ 8,000,000	2,400,000\$ 2,400,000	1/	Agricola de Paranapanema. Agricola do Ribeirão Preto.	3\$000 July 91 10 "/0 July 91	60 t	60\$000	
8,000,000	6,705,000 2,700,000 11,073,750 1,600,000	200,468	do 2 series  do 3 series  Paraopeba	x,	65	15 000 45 000 51 000		7,000,000 7,000,000 768,400	7,000,000 768,400	20,000\$1	Agre, Coloniz, de Vassouras Caut, e Viação Fluminense.	4 000-July 9r	200 200 200 30	198 000 215 000 210 000	
30,000,000 10,000,000 6,000,000	6,000,000 10,000,000 1,200,000	::	Pecanha to Araxa Quilombo Rio Doce	Int.—Jan. 91	40 200 40 200	86 000 38 000 140 000		3,000,000 3,000,000 60,000,000	4,000,000 738,000 60,000,000 4,000,000		Ceres Brazileita Commissões e Eusaq de Café Empreza de Obras Publicas. Evoneas Fluminense.	10%p.a—Jan. 9r 15 "/,,—Sept. 91 2 800—July 91	60 200	13 000 59 000 24 000 15 000	
38,000,000	5,200,000 2,400,000	::	do prolongation Theresopolis Tijuca	3 % - June 96	100	7 000		40,000,000 50,000,000	50,000,000	- 1	Melhoramentos no Brazil	4 500-July 91 Int -Jan. 91	40 60 200 100	39 000	
3,000,000 2,600,000 3,000,000 42,000,000	900,000 1,1180,173 600,000 42,000,000	32,302	Tijuca União Valenciana Vassouras e Paty do Alfan Viação Ferres Sapucalty,	6,4 % Feb. 8	200 40 200	16 cac 10 500	9 500 - 10 000	7,500,000 7,500,000	3,000,000 4,000,000 5,250,000		do de S. Paulo Metropolitana Nacional de Forjas e Est'os Nacional de Oleos	5 000 - Jan. 91	200 40 100	67 000 60 000 18 000 35 000	63 000
5,000,000\$ 1,200,000	5,000,000\$	:	Carioca Corcovado (and hotel) Jardim Botanico Pernambnico S. Christovão Ville Jachel	14\$000 — July 91 3 000— July 92	200\$	200\$000 189 000	185\$000-190\$000	25,000,000 50,000,000 10,000,000	8,750,000 10,000,000 2,500,000	1 (	Nova Era Rural	3 500—July 91	70 40 50	35 000 5 000 5 000 38 000 36 000	63 000
12,000,000	800,000 12,000,000	84,186 556 826	Pernambiico S. Christovão Villa Isabel	6 000—July 9: 8 000—July 9: 8 000—July 9:	100 200 200	220 000	3LO 000 — ****	8,000,000 ro,000,000 20,000,000	2,400,000 2,000,000 20,000,000	34,917	Serviços Maritimos L'orrens Brazileira União In, dos Est, do Binz.	5 000-July 91 4 000-July 92	100 80 200	36 000 47 000 23 000	
3,000,000	3,000,000	94,781	Villa Isabel	,, ,.										-,,	

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Nasmyth Delambre!	Nov.	51h

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Valparaiso, Callao and West Coast Ports: Copernicus.. ..... Nov. 1st Intended sailing from Santos to

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Kepler	Oct.	9th
RosseFlaxman		19th
Flaxman	Noy.	8th

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